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Cleanup Drive Continues; British Strikers Return; U. S. Population Shifts

The World's Day—April 10, 1944

Boston: City Seeks 25 More Cleanup Summonses

Although Boston's pre-Easter cleanup campaign made the City 90 per cent clean, the Health Department intends to continue its drive so that it will stay clean. Clerks in the Department prepared today to obtain 25 more summonses. So far in the campaign 2,100 legal notices have been served. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts members of the Grand Army of the Republic, six in all, today met officially at the Hotel Bradford for their 78th annual Encampment.

Characterizing anti-Semitic literature being circulated in Chelsea and Boston as a "filthy appeal" and invitation to race prejudice, Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, today said Boston Police were checking closely on all sources of publishable materials. [Page 3.]

Senate nomination papers today were filed by Alonzo B. Cook, former Massachusetts State Auditor, which would make him the only Republican opponent of Governor Saltonstall, who is also seeking the post.

In Europe: British Strikers Returning to Jobs

Britain's coal strike is virtually at an end, with thousands of South Yorkshire miners returning to the pits. A total of 75,000 out of the 100,000 on strike, returned this morning, and more are due back by April 12. In Belfast, 35,000 shipyard and aircraft workers will return to work April 11 and 12.

The Union of Polish Patriots, Russian-sponsored Polish guerrillas, has announced expansion of its organization by addition of a bureau of economic research, a juridical bureau and expansion of the departments of social assistance, military affairs, and the press.

Greek Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos has withdrawn his resignation and announced that the entire cabinet will remain in office "until the immediate crisis is passed." The announcement comes after failure of Sophocles Venizelos, Naval Minister, to form a new government after the Tsouderos resignation on April 3. [Page 7.]

British censorship of the press is no more strict than that imposed by the United States Government over its press, the British Information Service declared in denying a statement made in the United States Congress that "everything" the British print is censored. "The British Government exercises no censorship over the press of Great Britain other than in matters affecting military security . . ." the Information Service said.

Hope that Italy's six leading political parties may come to agreement in formation of a "war cabinet" which will "result in democratization of the Italian Government," was expressed by the Allied Advisory Council for Italy. The Socialist Party aim, it has been disclosed, is to obtain revision of the armistice terms and open the way for Lend-Lease supplies to Italy.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State, and United States Ambassador John G. Winant, conferred briefly with Prime Minister Winston Churchill today following a long session on April 9. Mr. Stettinius is expected to see Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden soon.

Washington: Population Shifts to South-West

Population shifts, including both civilians and fighting men and women, added more than 2,500,000 residents to the South and West portions of this country between July 1, 1940, and July 1, 1942, while the North Central and Northeastern states were losing 450,000, the Census Bureau reported. The continental United States during the same period gained 2,101,225 persons to attain a total population of 133,770,500, an increase of 1.6 per cent for the two years.

James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, has accepted an invitation to speak on the problems of war and transition to peace before the Academy of Political Science in New York on the night of April 12. The speech will be radiocast over NBC at 9:30 p. m. E. W. T.

Liberia, Negro republic on the West African Coast, adhered formally to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the declaration of the United Nations. Consul General Walter F. Walker of New York City signed the declaration at the State Department at noon. Liberia is the 35th signer.

Expansion of the small business unit of the Commerce Department into a full division of the agency was announced by Secretary Jesse Jones. The division will co-ordinate all small business activities of the department and maintain close contact with other governmental agencies and private organizations.

National: Thousand Islands Bridge Kept Open

The Thousand Islands bridge, linking Canada and the United States, was open yesterday for the first Sunday travel since Feb. 27, and an official of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., said business was "pretty good." The international span, between Alexandria Bay and Ivy Lea, Ont., had been closed Sundays because of the refusal of the bridge authority to post bond guaranteeing overtime pay to U. S. Customs officials.

Australia: Planned Reduction of Army Defended

Australia defended its planned reduction of the Army through the London Office of the Australian News and Information Bureau which explained that the 90,000 men slated to be mustered out are needed so that Australia may meet its commitments to feed American troops and keep food exports to Britain at the highest possible level. This proposed Army reduction had met with criticism in Congress in Washington.

Americas: President of Costa Rica to Visit U. S.

President-elect Teodoro Picado of Costa Rica will leave San Jose by plane April 20 for Balboa, Canal Zone, on the first leg of his trip to visit President Roosevelt.

Rush to Take Bonus Action Is Slowing Up

Massachusetts Legislature reassembles as prospect for veterans' aid legislation wanes.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Enthusiasm for adoption at the present special session of Veterans' legislation, involving payment of a $300 cash bonus to veterans of World War II, appeared to be waning as the Legislators reassembled on Beacon Hill today.

The special session convened last Tuesday and recessed Wednesday afternoon until today.

Following an executive session this morning the majority members of the Legislative Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation announced that they would make no recommendation for action on the bonus question at this time. The seven Democratic members of the Commission, whose minority report recommending a $300 bonus and other veterans' legislation brought the issue before the present session, withdrew voluntarily from the meeting to allow the majority to discuss the bonus question.

Today's session of the legislature did not convene until 2 p. m. The Senate immediately recessed as a mark of respect to Senator Donald A. MacDonald (R) of West Springfield, who passed on while on his way to Boston this morning.

The drive to force consideration of Legislative matters in addition to those for which the session was called, and which last week appeared on the way to success, was led by Democratic members of the Legislature with some support from Republicans.

Stampede Checked

Today, however, Republican leaders were confident that the stampede in favor of the bonus legislation had been checked. If their judgment proves accurate, the Republican majority will undoubtedly be successful in resisting the politically attractive temptation to favor veterans' legislation at this time.

Acting as a safety valve in releasing some of the pent-up enthusiasm for the bonus bill was the sobering realization that adoption of the proposal for a $300 cash bonus would result in a $150,000,000 indebtedness for the Commonwealth.

Legislative experts predicted

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Draft Lag for Men Over 26 Merely Temporary Respite

Just a "temporary respite" for men 26 years and over who hold essential jobs in war-essential industries is all Massachusetts State Selective Service authorities could promise this morning regarding the new directive from Washington to concentrate on the immediate drafting of young men.

Clarifying the 30-day deferment ruling, Selective Service headquarters stated that burden of responsibility was now on local boards to hold essential-job holders in the upper-age brackets in industry, while assuming that the complete manpower pool of all men under 26 years not now in vital war jobs would be wiped out within 30 days.

Pressure is still maintained on draft boards to direct 4-F's into essential industry in all age brackets below 38 years. At the same time, State draft heads could not assure any of the many persons who called on the telephone this morning of the action that would be taken by local boards.

"Its merely up to the local boards to do what they think best according to their individual community requirements in borderline cases," it was stated at State headquarters.

Those who can be sure of deferments for the next 30 days, and possibly longer as the case may be, are the men over 26 who are

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Russian Army Captures Odessa; Allied Planes Hit Nazi War Plants; Roosevelt Goes South for Vacation

Chief Executive on rest trip during which he plans to relax out of doors in sunshine.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt has gone south for a vacation and rest which will last about two weeks. .

The trip was announced today by the White House. The time of the President's departure from Washington and the place where he has gone were not disclosed.

The White House statement said: "The President has left Washington for the south and will be away approximately two weeks unless some unexpected emergency arises which would compel him to return at an earlier date.

Accompanied by Leahy

"The President was accompanied by Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal Chief of Staff; Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy and physician to the President; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Naval aide, and Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, military aide and secretary.

"Except for the work that is always carried on between the White House and the President regardless of his whereabouts or the distance he may be from Washington, he will devote himself exclusively to relaxation out of doors, in fresh air and sunshine.

No Report Till Trip End

"Correspondents for the Associated Press, the United Press associations, and the International News Service regularly assigned to cover the President also have left Washington. For reasons of security, however, the news reports of these correspondents will not be published until the President has returned to Washington."

The statement was given out by Stephen Early, White House secretary. Mr. Early was asked whether the last paragraph meant that the reporters have gone with the President or to the same place the President has gone. He replied that the statement speaks for itself.

The President has been urged for several weeks by his physician, Admiral McIntire, to get away from his office and to concentrate on recovering from the effects of a recent illness.

Associated Press

Odessa—Evacuated by Germans

This is a prewar aerial view of the Black Sea port of Odessa, Russia's seventh largest city liberated by the Russian Third Ukrainian Army. It is an important Soviet Naval Base.

Soviet force poised on Czech border magnifies German problem—Japanese siege of Plain of Imphal in India becomes more serious.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Odessa has been captured by the Red Army.

Russian troops have opened a drive to clear the Crimea of an estimated seven Axis divisions.

Other Russian forces are poised on the borders of Czechoslovakia well inside the Carpathian foothills.

And Allied air power is carrying out attacks on German war factories and transport links with an intensity that suggests the invasion of Western Europe may be close at hand.

The fall of the Black Sea port was announced by Premier Stalin in a special order of the day after the Berlin Radio had acknowledged its evacuation.

Marshal Stalin said the occupation of the ruined city had cleared away a major obstacle to "the central regions of Rumania."

In all probability, the Germans now will attempt to flee by water from the Crimea before the Russians can consolidate themselves in Odessa and before the Axis defenses on the north side of the Crimean Isthmus can be pierced. However, it seems unlikely that more than a handful will be able to get away in this manner. Moscow dispatches report the Russians are striking heavily at German defenses between the Sivash and Perekop sectors of the isthmus.

In the fighting to the northwest, the arrival of the Soviet forces at the Czechoslovak border is extremely significant.

The Russians now can do one of two things. They can put the full weight of their striking power into a drive north of the Carpathians into Western Poland and toward Germany's own prewar frontiers. Or they can press south into Rumania's Danube valley by way of the Galati gateway in an effort to drive a wedge between the Balkans and the Reich. Either choice is certain to tax Germany's dwindling resources heavily.

In the intensified air war, an estimated 1,000 to 1,500 American bombers struck today at Nazi aircraft factories, repair plants, and airports near Brussels, near Paris, and on the French "invasion coast." By night a large RAF force battered French railroad yards near Paris and Lille and Mosquito bombers hit Mannheim and Western Germany.

These raids, following close on far-ranging American week-end assaults on isolated factories in Poland, East Prussia, and Northeast Germany indicate that the climactic pre-invasion blows to destroy the German Air Force are beginning.

Among the places attacked by the American bombers in a 1,600-mile round-trip flight from Britain were Poznan, Poland, only 350 miles from the Polish front; Marienburg, East Prussia; Gydnia, Poland, and Warnemunde and Tutow in Germany.

Ninety-two German planes were destroyed by the American craft. This brought to 240 the known German losses in week-end operations by United States planes alone. One hundred and forty-eight Nazi planes were accounted for in Saturday's raids on aircraft plants at Brunswick.

Meanwhile, the situation in India grows increasingly serious. Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters concedes that the Japanese advance has put the Imphal Plain under virtual siege and has reached the outskirts of Kohima. This town is only 35 miles from the Bengal-Assam rail and motor route, which must be held at all costs if supplies are to continue to reach China and General Stilwell's forces in Northern Burma.

Future Allied Program Charted in Hull Address

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Americans still may not know all there is to know or that they might wish to know about American foreign policy, but there is no doubt but that Secretary of State Cordell Hull's lengthy and comprehensive discussion of the fundamentals of that policy, as explained over the air last night, answered much of the increasing criticism that lately has been leveled at the Department of State. Nothing but praise and favorable comment on the usually taciturn Secretary's talk was heard in the Capital.

Mr. Hull's points might be summarized as follows

1. Work already has begun on the form and substance of an international organization to maintain peace and prevent aggression as promised in the Declaration of Moscow.

2. The Atlantic Charter expresses objectives, it does not provide solutions for all problems.

3. The United States will not recognize Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French National Committee of Liberation as the Government of France, though it will give it every opportunity to take the lead in establishing law and order in a liberated France under military supervision.

Delay in Italy

4. In Italy, because of the military stalemate, the development of a free and democratic government had been retarded. Therefore introduction of more democratic elements had not been put into effect but the uprooting of Fascism still was the Allied aim in Italy.

5. Neutrals were warned that Allied power was so overwhelm-

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Details of Mr. Hull's address: First Page, Second Section.

Flag of Czechs Flies Atop Hill On Home Soil

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—Planting of the Czechoslovak flag on home territory is welcomed here as the beginning of liberation of non-German territories enslaved by the Axis powers since the beginning of their aggressions.

Befitting in the eyes of most persons here is that this should have first occurred on the territory of the country whose collapse through German intrigue and terror brought Europe and the rest of the democratic world to realize the full meaning of Nazi totalitarianism.

It also is significant that it should have happened just five years since the protocol signed at Budapest handed over to Hungary the territory of Ruthenia, thereby completing the dismemberment of the Czechoslovak Republic begun with the Munich settlement in the fall of 1938.

From Russian reports it is assumable that the Czechoslovak flag probably flies from one of the Carpathian peaks near the Jablonica Pass [also known as Tartar Pass] in the extreme eastern

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Rumania Strengthens Defense; Frontiers Under Close Watch

By David Walker
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal April 10—"While the civilian population with waning expectancy longs for an Allied intervention in the Balkans, the Rumanian Army is taking up defense positions which are being daily strengthened along a line from the Carpathian shoulder through Focsani to Galatz."

With these words, a traveler reaching here from Bucharest this week end sums up the situation in his unhappy country.

So sealed to civilian traffic is present-day Hungary that the German Lufthansa aircraft in which he traveled went direct to Bucharest and Vienna without the usual Budapest halt.

As a further modification instead of going via Berlin as usual, travelers were sent by train from Vienna to Munich and Stuttgart, the French frontier, and Paris.

The controls were so strict that at the frontiers in addition to the search voyagers were also photographed.

Peril in the Crimea

One of the main concerns of the Rumanian people at the present moment is the fate of their divisions cut off in the Crimea. Day and night small convoys hug the coast line to Constanta, but with admitted losses owing to the extraordinary activity of small 200-ton Soviet submarines which attack from shallow water on the shore side, and recently gained notable and unpublished successes in the neighborhood of Sulina, a crack 10,000-ton merchantman being one of their latest victims, while other submarines have actually appeared in Constanta Harbor.

Despite these dangers, Rumania claims that a greater part of two divisions already has been evacuated and but five remain. But with Odessa evacuated by the Nazis the position of German troops is unenviable.

Meanwhile it is confirmed that up to a week ago there was no real German occupation of Rumania in a Hungarian sense: the Prahova Valley and certain ports are in German hands, and more recently the area surrounding the famous "Iron Gates" on the Danube has also come under German control.

This latter was effected by a well-tried method. The German Consul in Turnu Severin, caused thousands of pamphlets against Marshal Antonescue and the German Army to be distributed.

German police then confiscated hundreds of these pamphlets, and Baron Manfred von Killinger, German Minister to Bucharest, told Marshal Antonescu that the Iron Gates area must be occupied owing to the thus proved "disloyal local population."

In the same way the Germans have insured that Danube River traffic is now solely in German hands and have even gone so far as to sabotage Rumanian barges and denounce Rumanian captains as "unreliable."

Incidentally occupation of the Turnu Severin area closes the last possible loophole for Rumanian deserters who could escape to Yugoslavia. Several arrests were reported there last week.

It is denied that there have yet been any runs on banks in Bucha-

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Princess Sets New Style

Associated Press

British Women 'Go' for Simply Tailored Hat

King George VI, Queen Elizabeth, and Princess Elizabeth of England stand in a scout car during an inspection of Royal Artillery units as part of an inspection tour made by the Royal Family. It was Princess Elizabeth's first full-length tour with her parents. The Princess has set London's newest fashion in the hat she is wearing here. It is based on an officer's service cap. Copies of the simply tailored hat with a peak brim and stiff, upstanding, pleated crown have been selling like hotcakes. One reason for its popularity is that so many women engaged in war work find it kinder to short hair and bare necks. It sells for $2.50 to $5.50. This is an official British photograph.

Soapbox 'Struck Out' By London Ball Game

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—The orators' corner in Hyde Park, where Britons often gather to hear soapbox speeches, was crowded as usual yesterday, but only a handful of persons were listening to the man on the platform behind a card which proclaimed: "Revolutionary Communist Party."

A GI softball game nearby was the big attraction.

"This modified baseball game drew quite a crowd of London's Easter strollers," observed the Daily Sketch, which published a five-column picture of the incident.

Russia:

German Force Evacuates Odessa

Odessa, greatest port on the Black Sea and first major prize of Hitler's invasion of Russia, has fallen to the striding Red Army rapidly planting its banners along the Russian frontiers, Berlin announced.

Evacuation of the port and naval

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Waste Paper Collections

Brookline—Daily
Cohasset — Mondays and Thursdays.
Dover—Saturdays.
Canton—Today.
Lexington—Thursday.

Postwar Douglas Transocean Plane To Carry 86 Persons at High Altitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif., April 10—Details of the Douglas Aircraft Company's postwar transoceanic transport plane, the DC-7, has been made public by company engineers here.

Larger than the DC-4 42-passenger transport plane, models of which are available only to the military air services as the C-54, the DC-7 has reached the "mock-up" stage, it was also divulged. Actual details of the plane's specifications were nearly three months ago in a company booklet but censorship had not permitted its publication outside the plant until now.

Early Output After War

In the "mockup" stage an actual scale model of the proposed plane is built of wood and canvas. In this dummy plane aeronautical engineers study the placement and location of all the plane's control and fixtures before they incorporate them into the pioneer flying craft.

In its specifications the Douglas company said that the DC-7 plane was planned as a "true over-ocean transport designed for the ranges encountered, and incorporating the necessary refinements that lead to economical and comfortable transoceanic travel." Early production is planned after the war, it was stated.

Pay Load of 29 Tons

In transoceanic service the DC-7 will carry 86 passengers as a day plane and 76 passengers as a night sleeper. Larger than any American heavy bombers now in combat, the DC-7 has a wing span of 173 feet, three inches. Its body is 123 feet, four inches long, and its over-all height will be 43 feet, eight inches.

Pay load of the DC-7, the statement said, will be more than 29 tons. Speed of the new plane will be upwards of 400 miles an hour, it was stated, and the range of the plane will be more than 4,000 miles, ample for a nonstop New York-London flight.

The DC-7 will have a supercharged cabin and its top operating altitude will be 40,000 feet.

Weather Predictions

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Norwegian Army Officer Tells of Thrilling Escape

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Underground movement in Norway is actually an Overground movement, said Lieut. Arne Haugland of the Norwegian Army, in an interview at the office of Station WRUL (World Wide Broadcasting Foundation).

This last week end Norwegians all over the world observed the anniversary of the German invasion, on April 9, 1940, and Lieutenant Haugland came from the Norwegian Embassy in Washington to speak, on Saturday at a meeting of the Norwegian-American Activities Committee of Greater Boston; yesterday at the Norwegian Sailors Reading Room.

This quiet young man, whose khaki uniform did nothing to dispel the impression of poet and dreamer, though he is by profession a journalist, led 27 British soldiers to safety. They walked, taking two German prisoners en route, over 200 miles of snow-covered mountains, to a fjord, where they got into a couple of fishing smacks and sailed to Scotland. The seas were rough, but they reached Shetland within 52 hours, at double the speed in which he came in a convoy to America. He said, however, he felt safer in the fishing boat.

Four Years Ago

That was nearly four years ago, shortly after the invasion. A member of the editorial staff of the Oslo Morning Post, he recalled how, at four minutes past midnight, on the morning of the invasion, the teleprinter typed out the message, "German warships approaching Oslo fjord. Our fortresses are shooting." Then "out went the light." Everyone in the country woke up to find the Germans there, and within 24 hours the main towns and arsenals had been taken.

The quickly improvised army, which he joined, had no arms, no uniforms, no other equipment. He wore a white ribbon round his arm to show that he was on home defense and was sent to watch, in the mountains, for parachute landings.

They traveled by a sort of sheeptrack in the snow. The Germans dared not pursue them. When Lientenant Haugland came upon the group of Tommies separated from their unit, they were suffering from frozen feet and he had to teach them how to walk over the snow.

Their traveling was done by night. He could speak German and would go down into the villages during the daytime, talk with the Germans on guard duty, find out what their plans were, then go back to the mountains and instruct his friends. "They're tough soldiers, those British," he exclaimed.

By Single German

One village they found guarded by a single German, at the entrance to a bridge which they had to cross. The resourceful Norwegian approached the guard, talked to him in German, and got him to show snapshots of his family. The British men came up and took the guard prisoner. After traveling for days and nights in this manner the group finally reached the coast. Two Norwegian air pilots and two lads of about 17 joined them. Friendly natives helped them to obtain the fishing smacks and crews.

The "Overground" movements in Norway he described as a vast network of "Underground" organizations, in fact the Home Front, including in its ranks practically every man, woman and child. There are a few "Quislings," he admitted, but nobody calls them Norwegians. They are referred to as "Norwegian-born Germans."

While the organizations are secret, and their plans, he said; the revolt and resistance are open. He attributes the success of the movement to the respect for law and order which has for centuries prevailed in Norway.

While most of the sabotage has been performed in a quiet way, and reduced to incidents which made it really valuable, he pointed out there is now a threat on the part of the Germans to mobilize the youth of the country by sending them to forced labor service, then immediately converting the labor camps into prison camps. If that is done, he said, the home front will revolt, no matter what the cost.

The Underground press, he reported, carries on its publications as if Norway had already been liberated, discussing postwar plans and the unanimous ideas of the people for international relations. Norway, he added, hopes for the maintenance of friendly relations with Soviet Russia and for closer co-operation with England and the United States.

Before coming to America he served as liaison officer between the Army and the Norwegian official representatives in London. He has during the past year been assistant press attaché at the Embassy in Washington. To Norwegians in Boston he brought a message from King Haakon VII: "Today not only do we hope but we know that the hour of liberation soon will strike."

Highway Fatalities Totaled Seven Last Week

Fatal accidents on Massachusetts highways totaled seven last week as compared to 10 in the preceding week and five in the corresponding week last year. Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin announced today.

Total motor vehicle fatalities for the year to date were 136 as compared with 89 in the similar week last year, the Registrar said.

Today, Tomorrow
Wednesday, Thursday
Apr. 10-13, 1 p.m. to 11 p.m.
The NEW ENGLAND
Antiques Exposition
AND SALE
at The COPLEY PLAZA
BOSTON
Admission 75c plus tax

Easter Parade Of Gay Attire Colorful Event

The weather man, with a benevolence all too rare, gave Boston a soft spring Sunday for Easter, and feminine Boston responded by going to church in her gayest clothes.

On this third wartime Easter, the florists' shops remained open all day, to sell at sky-high prices the corsages that adorned the shoulders of hundreds of well-dressed women. Perhaps because of war-industry salaries, luxurious fur scarfs topped many of the suits in the Easter parade, and orchids were plenteous, the whole in sharp and somewhat criticized contrast to the navy and khaki uniforms of the servicewomen.

Commonwealth Avenue, where Boston society has been wont to stroll home from church, held more spectators than strollers yesterday, although an occasional Back Bay resident in top hat and cutaway appeared airing a beribboned Pekinese or a fantastically clipped French poodle before lunch.

On Side-Streets

One of the traffic officers assigned to the Avenue expressed the opinion that society was staying on the side-streets because the Easter parade has become "commercialized."

The sun came out warmly at noontime to lend the day a warmth unusual to New England in April. Churches that had been crowded to the doors emitted throngs of worshippers dressed in as colorful garb as the city has seen since the war began. If wartime gloom was there, is was hidden beneath flower-trimmed hats, beneath gay tweed suits of yellow and violet and all the other pastels that bloom in the spring.

The many servicewomen who were in evidence yesterday, may have yearned for the fine feathers of yesteryear, but they lookd very chic in their finely tailored navy blues or the khaki of the Wac and Marines. Men in uniform were, of course, in the big majority everywhere.

Children Prominent

Spectators agreed there had seldom been an Easter when the children fared as well. Little sisters were dressed alike, no matter what their sizes. Two pigtailed misses of perhaps three and five captivated Massachusetts Avenue with their buttercup yellow outfits which included bell-hop caps and short tweed coats that flared out above their small bare knees. Many a uniformed father escorted his proudly skipping young daughter to church, the latter dressed in clothes obviously bought no earlier than last week.

Churches of the city were decked out with flowers, although Easter lilies, which formerly came from Japan, were scarce, and tulips practically nonexistent. There were sunrise services in many churches and at outdoor spots in and around the Hub, including the Common and the Esplanade.

If it was a gay Easter and perhaps an extravagant one, it was also a reverent Easter, and the prayers for peace had a new earnestness wherever they were uttered.

Waves Trio Leads Easter Hymns

Official United States Navy

Early Morning Services for Destroyer Escort Crew in Harbor

From the fantail of this destroyer escort in the Boston Navy Yard early Sunday morning floated the voices of the crew and their three visitors, enlisted Waves from the First Naval District, in Easter hymns. Mary Johnston played the portable organ placed under the ship's guns, and Elizabeth McCartney of Mesa, Ariz., and Frances Wagner of San Francisco joined her in singing. A pot of tulips was placed near the stacked helmets to mitigate the warlike severity. The early morning services were conducted by Lieut. (j. g.) A. B. Turner and Lieut. (j. g.) G. Jay Umberger, both chaplains. Non-sectarian Easter services such as this one were held on shops of the United States Navy throughout the world yesterday.

City Clean, and Heavy Fines For Violators to Keep It So

Boston was "spick-and-span" by Easter, Dr. G. Lynde Gateley, Health Commissioner, declared today after receiving reports from his corps of inspectors, who have gone over the City in the last two weeks with a fine-tooth comb.

The cleanup campaign, however, has only begun, Dr. Gately said, adding that his inspectors will start out today on another tour of the City in an effort to check on all property and to see that people keep their yards and alleys clean.

Dr. Gateley estimated that it would take about another month to finish up the job and to prosecute those who have failed to comply with the Health Department's orders to rid their yards of garbage and debris.

"I should say," Dr. Gately said, "that the City was 90 per cent clean. I want to thank those people who co-operated so generously with the City in this campaign.

To Keep It Clean

However, we intend this time to see to it that the City does not get into the filthy condition in which we found it when we started our campaign two weeks ago."

In the meantime the Courts began to deal severely with those who the Health Department brought in for prosecution. In the Dorchester District Court today, Judge Richard D. Walsh imposed fines on three defendants of $200, $100 and $10 respectively.

Mrs. Bessie Kaufman of 132 Kilsyth Road, Brighton, owner of property at 28-30 Ferndale Street, Dorchester, was fined $200; Samuel Chipman, owner of property at 736-738 Washington Street and 1 Roslyn Street, Dorchester, was fined $100; and Mrs. Sophia Fistel, owner of property at 36 Wilcox Street, Dorchester, was fined $10. Mrs. Kaufman and Mr. Chipman appealed their cases, and Mrs. Fistel agreed to pay and was given time by the Judge to get the money.

Other Cases in Preparation

Two other cases scheduled in the Dorchester Court were continued until April 20.

In Roxbury Court today Felix Orlandella of 43 Somerset Street, Boston, and Philip Kahn of 144 Warren Avenue, Boston, were both fined $50 by Judge Samuel Eisenstadt for unsanitary conditions at 2-4 Lewis Place and 1-8 McLellan Street, Roxbury, respectively. They appealed.

Alex Karceskie, of 65 Middlesex Street, Boston, owner of property at 483 Dudley Street, Roxbury, was find $5 by Judge Eisenstadt. He paid the fine.

In the Health Department, clerks were preparing to obtain summonses for 25 more violators of Boston's cleanup code. In addition to this, other cases were scheduled to come for trial. One has been set for Wednesday in the Municipal Court; four more cases in the Roxbury Court on April 14; two cases for Next Monday in the West Roxbury Court; and on April 18 another one has been set for trial in the Dorchester Court.

Frederick Fitzgerald, in charge of administrative work in the Sanitary Division of the Health Department, said that his clerks are preparing to issue 300 more legal notices to tenants or owners of property in Boston, who have so far failed to clean up their yards. This brings the number of legal notices served thus far in the two-week campaign to 2,100.

Owners Back Craft Unions In Fall River

The hard fought struggle in Fall River textile mills over the jurisdictional rights of rival unions took a new angle today when the Textile Manufacturers' Association announced it would thoroughly back the old craft unions.

Two months ago these unions ended a 62-day strike only after Army occupation of mills. Government seizure, however, did not settle the issue, which at base consists of the frequent conflict between the newer plan of organizing all the workers into one big union covering the entire plant or the older method of organizing the skilled workers into separate unions of their crafts.

After winning an election among the employees held by the National Labor Relations Board, the Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations recently took steps which eventually would have eliminated the craft unions, and they struck in protest.

Today, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB, reported that he had dismissed a petition of seven mills to reopen the question of collective bargaining rights. This meant closing out the case of the craft unions, so far as the regional NLRB office had jurisdiction.

Police Search for Source Of Anti-Semitic Leaflets

Efforts to locate the source of what appeared to be a new series of anti-Semitic leaflets were being made tody by Boston police who were checking closely on printing establishments in the Greater Boston and near-by areas.

The literature, of a virulent nature, has been widely circulated through the mails in Chelsea and Boston in recent weeks.

Characterized as a "filthy appeal" and invitation to race prejudice, Boston Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan said police felt quite sure the tracts originated outside of Boston proper. One batch had been mailed from the North Station postal annex, indicating a possibility, Commissioner Sullivan said, that someone might have come in from the north to mail them.

According to officials of the Anti-Defamation League, who disclosed that a widespread campaign to stir racial hatreds was apparently well under way in Greater Boston, the new literature is in the form of well-written historical tracts about the early history of Boston communities but placing the blame for all ills which have beset these communities on the Jews.

Are Signed C. F.

The pamphlets are four-page, well-printed pieces, which call specifically on the Christians to drive the Jews out of the Community. They are signed by the initials C. F. It has been suggested that the initials may stand for the Christian Front.

According to the Anti-Defamation League officials the tracts have been mailed in quantity lots up to 50 copies to non-Jews with instructions that they be circulated among their Christian friends. Some of the mailings have come from Lowell but most of them have been postmarked Boston.

The nature of the printing and the postage expense involved gives credence to the belief that the latest campaign against Boston Jews is the work of a well-organized group of adults.

The Rev. David R. Hunter, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Mattapan and Chairman of the Committee on Propaganda Analysis of the Good Neighbor Association of Dorchester, Mattapan, and Hyde Park, disclosed today that the existence of the anti-Semitic material was known to the Committee and was reported to the Attorney General's office when it was still in manuscript form four weeks ago.

Learned by Committee

"Through the report channels of this committee of 50 residents it was learned that printing facilities were being sought for the printing of large quantities of a four-page attack on the Jews to be distributed in 17 communities," the Rev. Mr. Hunter said. "Each of the 17 manuscripts was to incorporate certain charges to fit its particular communtiy.

"The original manuscript for the Chelsea pamphlet was seen by one informant of the committee and completely described in the form in which it has now appeared," the Mattapan clergyman continued. "This information was given to the Attorney General's office on March 13 where it was referred to Assistant Attorney General (William F.) Hayes.

"Our committee was informed that no existing statute permitted any form of action on the matter until the material actually was printed. We were advised to wait until the printed matter appeared.

"The committee makes this report to the public with the hope that it will reveal the need for legislation which will permit the Attorney General to act on evidence of conspiracy to break an existing statute. In the case of inflammatory racial libel a statute that becomes operative only after a city has been swamped with literature is hardly sufficient."

The last session of the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a so-called "race libel bill" permitting criminal action to be brought against any responsible for the printing or dissemination of literature libeling any racial group.

Supreme Court Labor Rulings

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court voted 7-2 today that it's an unfair labor practice for a company to accept an offer of its employees to repudiate representation by a labor union—provided the company would give them a raise.

Chief Justice Stone delivered the opinion (Justices Roberts and Rutledge dissenting) upholding a National Labor Relations Board ruling.

The Labor Board, in an order upheld by the Federal Circuit Court at New York, had directed the Medo Photo Supply Corporation of New York to bargain collectively with Photo Employees Union Local 21314 (A. F. of L.).

Medo contended that after preliminary negotiations with the union, the employees said they were dissatisfied with the union and asked the company to deal with them directly.

The Supreme Court also upheld a Labor Board order directing another company to bargain with a union which no longer represented a majority of the firm's employees.

Justice Black delivered the 8-0 opinion (Chief Justice Stone taking no part) stating that the bargaining relationship, once rightfully established, "must be permitted to exist and function for a reasonable period of time in which it can be given a fair chance to succeed."

The Labor Board's order was issued after it ruled that the Franks Brothers Company, Lawrence, Mass., had interfered with the self-organization of its employees and had refused to bargain with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (C. I. O.), which at one time had been designated by a majority of the workers.

Justice Black said the Labor Board might well think that if it ordered collective bargaining elections "upon entering claim that a shift in union membership had occurred during proceedings occasioned by an employer's wrongful refusal to bargain, recalcitrant employers might be able by contiuous opposition to union membership indefinitely to postpone performance of their statutory obligation."

'Mechanical Cow' Is Located by WLB

Special electric motors urgently needed by an airplane carrier as well as a mechanical cow to produce milk for soldiers were recently located by the Surplus Utilization Service of the New England War Production Board, it is reported in its current bulletin.

The Regional WPB urges manufacturers to list with it equipment that is of little value as well as their equipment which they need.

Another useful job done consisted of turning up a piece of testing equipment which enabled a large manufacturing company to proceed without interruption to its scheduled production.

The Utilization Service publishes a bulletin termed the "WPB Distributor" which lists equipment and materials wanted and for sale.

Draft Lag for Men Over 26

Continued from Page 1

essential in essential industries. For the moment, at least, they are not wanted by the military and they are wanted by industry. Under no circumstances will a man in this category be drafted before May. And there is some anticipation that the 30-day deferment for these men will be extended.

The immediate effect of the new directive is to lift pressure upon all local draft boards to meet their quotas this month. This means that most borderline cases will receive at least a 30-day respite with little question. Presumably the 30-day delay in inductions will apply to most men who already have been classified in 1-A, who have had their physicals and been declared fit, since military authorities have stated that they wanted the younger men, and quickly.

However, State officials hastened to emphasize that "it's up to the local boards," some of whom may scrape the bottom of the less-than-26-year-old pool by the middle of April, and may think they will then have to dip into the higher-age brackets of nonessential workers.

Men over 26 in essential industries, but not in key positions, will find themselves less subject to call this month, but not invulnerable to induction. There will be scant time to consider their cases, however, with the rush to obtain younger material, which should mean general deferments in this category for at least the 30-day period.

The list of essential industries runs to 35 in number. But in these essential industries there are certain nonessential jobs. Potential draftees of all ages were asked to consult their local boards immediately if they are in doubt concerning their status.

Local boards were anticipating at any moment the receipt of a new list of 13 activities in which some deferments will be granted without question to men over 26.

Connecticut Busy

HARTFORD, Conn., April 10 (AP)—Connecticut draft boards were busy today postponing inductions and preinduction examinations for men over 26 who are engaged in essential war production, agricultural or war-supporting activities in accordance with orders issued April 8 by Lieut. Commander John F. Robinson, State Selective Service Director.

The means taken to notify registrants in this category of the postponement was left to each local board individually, and Commander Robinson said some boards worked yesterday, checking their lists of registrants and telephoning men whose induction or preinduction examination was imminent.

30-Day Lag in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 10 (AP)—Maine Selective Service officials have ordered all local draft boards to postpone for 30 days, effective immediately, drafting of men 26 years of age and over who are in essential jobs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA 0313 BOSTON

Rev. Edward H. Chandler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODSTOCK, Conn., April 10—The Rev. Edward H. Chandler, who passed on here Friday, founded, with Robert A. Woods, the South End House in Boston, called one of the earliest social settlements in the United States, in 1892.

A native of New Haven, Conn., he spent his boyhood in India where his parents were missionaries. The Rev. Mr. Chandler was graduated from Yale in 1885, and Andover Theological Seminary in 1889. He held pastorates in Wellesley, Mass., and on two occasions in Union Church, Taunton, Mass. From 1901 to 1924 he was Secretary of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston.

Efforts for Bonus Action Now Appear To Be Slowing Up

Continued from Page 1

today that the bonus measure would run aground on the question of financing.

Another fear expressed by Legislators is that adoption of the bonus bill at this time would interfere with the State's postwar program, even to the extent of upsetting the Veterans' rehabilitation and re-employment plan which will require the expenditure of large sums to carry out.

Fiscal experts pointed out that the cost of the postwar program now being developed by six agencies established by the State, will run into astronomical figures, and can only be undertaken in its entirety if the State finds itself in a nearly debt-free situation, as it enters the postwar period.

Neither Governor Saltonstall nor the Republican leaders who have supported him in urging that the work of the special session be limited to the soldier's vote legislation and the public safety measure for which it was called, is overlooking the eventual necessity of adopting some fore of veterans' bonus bill.

They hold to the position that such action should be deferred pending action by the Federal Government.

Veto in Prospect

Legislative leaders were of the opinion today that should the Democratic members be successful, with some Republican support, a bonus bill would face almost certain veto action by the Governor. State House observers were of the opinion that it would be difficult for bonus advocates to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to override such action by the Governor.

A 2:30 o'clock the committee on military affairs and public safety resumed its public hearing on the bonus and other veterans matters. Further action by the House and Senate awaited completion of the hearing and a report by the committee either favoring or rejecting the veterans' legislation.

Some legislative observers indicated that it might be a matter of several days before the Committee on Military Affairs would be ready to report.

China Relief Luncheon

The speaker at the United China Relief luncheon tomorow will be Mrs. Kung-Shou Wang, wife of the newly appointed Vice-Consul in Boston. Reservations may be made at China Relief Headquarters, 387 Boylston Street.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Migration of Symbols" in the Museum of Fine Arts at at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Sarah Libbey, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45. Free to the public.

Douglas M. Brown will lecture on "The Gila Wilderness" at the Hayden Memorial Hall at 8 p. m.

The last in a winter series of lectures on Latin American subjects will be given in the Winchester Public Library at 8 p. m. Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, will speak on "Yucatan." The series has been sponsored by the trustees of the library and the Pan American Society.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and mild this afternoon, fair and much colder tonight; Tuesday fair, colder than today; moderate winds tonight and Tuesday, will be occasionally fresh this evening.

Southwestern Maine: Clearing and much colder; Tuesday fair, warmer in the interior during the afternoon.

New Hampshire: Fair and much colder tonight; Tuesday fair, warmer in the interior during the afternoon.

Vermont: Fair and much colder tonight; Tuesday fair, warmer during the afternoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and much colder tonight; Tuesday fair with little change in temperature, except colder near the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: No storm or small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides in Boston

Monday, 1:32 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Tuesday, 1:37 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

Waving a $5 bill

(instead of a bus ticket)

at a bus driver these days . . . s-l-o-w-s things up:—war-workers, buses and victory! Please don't be a bill-waver! Keep a few extra tickets or change on hand. We know 23,000 people who'll be very grateful to you . . . and over 200 drivers who'll say "Thanks" and mean it!

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World Friendship Found Popular With Girl Scouts

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow's voters who are Girl Scouts today are not likely to be isolationists, not if their current interest is any criterion. Most popular Girl Scout activity at present is its international friendship program, according to Mrs. Roger E. Alford of the National Staff who is in Boston to consult with local district committees on ways of bringing Scouting to more girls in this area.

"Yes, even in the Middle West this program is most popular," she said in an interview this morning.

The girls are far more eager than they used to be to learn about other peoples, she continued, and they participate enthusiastically in collecting materials and making articles for the various foreign relief organizations. They are also contributing largely to the Juliette Low Memorial Fund because this money will be used to help re-establish Girl Scouting in the Fascist countries after the war.

Second in general popularity is the homemaking program, Mrs. Alford disclosed, and she thinks this is a hopeful augury for our future community life.

None of these programs, however, can be made available to the youth of a community without adequate volunteer leadership. The need for both leaders and administrators is urgent. Right now emphasis is being put on recruiting fathers as well as mothers to help with the summer camp programs. Fathers can teach many of the skills which will enable their daughters to win their coveted badges. Mrs Alford stressed the fact that many mothers find Girl Scout leadership as beneficial to themselves as to their daughters. "I know women to whom it has brought a sense of serenity amid wartime strains," she said.

A new type of volunteer who is proving invaluable is the teacher or social worker who is willing to visit troops and help leaders evaluate their programs. "Leaders need training on the job as well as in training courses," Mrs. Alford explained. More such workers are needed.

As part of the international friendship program, she mentioned that 40 young women from South America are coming to Camp Edith Macy, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., for training this summer. All Girl Scout literature, she added, is being translated into Spanish and will be distributed in every country in South America except Paraguay, which is the only Latin-American country which has so far shown no interest in Scouting.

Literature is also being sent regularly to China, where Girl Guides are active under Government rather than private sponsorship, she said. As it must go by air, only a few sheets of any booklet can be sent at one time.

Tuesday Programs

Zonta Club of Boston—"Education in the Postwar World" will be discussed by Miss Adele Howe, Assistant Director of the Community Information and Counseling Center, and Miss Dorothy Hewitt, Director of the Boston Center of Adult Education: Educational and Industrial Union, 6:15 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Annual meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Debate between Senator Richard F. Bowers and Representative Edmund J. Dolan on "Shall Women Serve on the Jury?" 2:30 p. m.

Lawrence Woman's Club — Cornelia Van Geuns will present "Folk Songs and Legends of Holland," Y. W. C. A., 2:30 p. m.

Women's City Club — Col. Charles Taylor Stoopnagle, radio comedian, will speak at 11 a. m. Mrs. Chester Cook will give the first of three lessons on flower arrangements, 2 p. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Birthday Bazaar at the clubhouse, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. "When You Marry the Navy" will be presented by the drama committee in the evening.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Senator Richard F. Bowers will discuss "Postwar Plans," Highland Hall, 1 p. m. Business meeting, 2 p. m.; illustrated lecture on "Chile" by Col. Edwin H. Cooper, 2:45 p. m.

Woman's Club of Brockton—Annual motion picture and radio day, with Walter E. Myers of the National Broadcasting Company, as the chief afternoon speaker. His topic is "Radio For Fun, Money, and Marbles." Members will attend a motion picture in the morning.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—First lecture on "Seeing the Art Galleries of Greater Boston," by Ella Munsterberg, Perkins Hall, 10 a. m.

Altrusa—Dinner meeting at the Women's City Club with Olga Owens, literary editor of the Boston Post, as speaker.

Reorganization Is Planned For Maine's School System

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 10—Insistence on the necessity for reorganization of the Maine school system, with emphasis on consolidation, characterized meetings held by Maine Department of Education officials with school superintendents throughout the State last week.

Commissioner Harry V. Gilson said officials should not "attempt to ram consolidation" down the throats of the people, but should be prepared with plans which can be followed by the various communities interested.

William O. Bailey, the Department's Supervisor of War Activities, disclosed the primary factor in opposing consolidation has been community pride in maintaining schools. He said towns were "seemingly unwilling to let go of that pride even though consolidation might afford their children better educational opportunities."

He presented a plan for minimum groupings possible for proper instruction, declaring one teacher to a grade in elementary schools would be the desirable minimum, a goal difficult to obtain in Maine's small communities. Yet he insisted that so long as education is dealt out to groups of 30 and 40, it could do no more than serve the needs of pupils interested in preparing for college.

He suggested in elementary schools an average of 30 pupils a teacher, with a maximum of 35, and an approximate minimum of 180 pupils a school. In secondary schools he suggested a desirable minimum of 400 pupils, with not more than 30 pupils a grade and not less than 14 teachers a school.

With scores of Maine communities now served by one, two and three-room schools for all grades, educators visualize the ideal situation of rural areas districted to provide modern, well equipped schools which through combined resources could provide as good technical and vocational education as do city high schools. With restrictions on bus travel removed after the war, they feel the only obstacle to such a program would be community pride, which has already bucked many a consolidation move.

Meanwhile the problem of finding teachers for existing schools continues. Dr. E. E. Roderick, Deputy Commissioner of Education, disclosed that it has been possible to keep some schools open only by using high school seniors as temporary teachers. Declaring the seriousness of the situation was not realized, he urged all former teachers who can to seek teaching jobs. Otherwise a lowering of teaching standards is inevitable, he said.

Potato Crop

Agricultural officials are in the final stages of disposing of Maine's record potato crop, and with five to ten million bushels yet to be removed from warehouses, the necessity of dumping huge amounts is seen. But the situation is not alarming, because farmers feel they have done war-time service in oversupplying their huge quota rather than defaulting, and government support prices have paid for surpluses.

Dehydration is using some of the surplus, but experimental conversion of potatoes into industrial alcohol is proceeding slowly. Meanwhile growers are shipping one of their biggest crops of seed potatoes on record, and thus are already deeply engrossed in the task of providing the nation with another big war-time crop.

Religious Needs

Maine's postwar spiritual needs are being considered by the Maine Council of Churches Committee on World Order, with specific reference to plans for services on the cessation of hostilities. To stimulate a wide study of postwar religious needs, a speakers bureau has been set up. Names of prominent men are listed as willing to take part in discussions and speak on postwar needs, among them recognized college officials and instructors. President Kenneth C. M. Sills and Dean Paul Nixon of Bowdoin College head the list. The Rev. Lindley J. Cook of Portland is chairman of the committee.

Clarence D. McKean

Clarence D. McKean, of Needham, who passed on yesterday, headed the Massachusetts insurance claim investigation bureau and was former chief of the New England bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Born in Manchester, N. H., Mr. McKean was graduated from Georgetown University law school. He was a member of the New Hampshire bar and practiced law prior to his government connection in 1917. During the war Mr. McKean received acclaim for his work in directing naval intelligence in the First Naval District offices in Boston.

Among the FBI bureaus which he headed were those in Portland, Maine; Pittsburgh; Oklahoma City, Okla.; New York, and Jacksonville, Fla. He also organized the finger print division of the FBI in Washington. He resigned from the FBI in 1937 to head the bureau organized by insurance companies for the investigation of claims.

Among the important cases Mr. McKean handled for the FBI were the Caledonia National Bank robbery, in Danville, Vt.; the arrest of Eddie Bents of Washington; and the attempt to extort $20,000 from the family of Redfield Proctor, former Governor of Vermont.

Pan-American Editors Attend Harvard Talks

Six executives and editors of Latin American newspapers, who arrived in Boston on Saturday, April 8, attended a round-table meeting today, arranged by the Pan Amrican Society of Massachusetts, at Harvard University.

Boston is the eighth stop in a six-week tour of United States war plants, airfields, and universities. On April 15 the group will go to New York City, then to Washington and to Miami, where they will start the flight back home. They have visited army airfields in Florida: Fort Benning, Ga.; Columbia University, Chicago; Gary, Ind., and Detroit, Mich.

The party consists of Alfredo Silva Carvallo, owner and director of La Union, Valparaiso, Chile; Luis Leon Plaza, Associated Press representative at Lima, Peru; Julio Hernandez, co-owner of the Colombiano, Medellin, Colombia; Pedro Paz Castillo, executive editor of El Heraldo, Caracas, Venezuela; Jorge Fernandez, editorial writer of El Comercio, Quito, Ecuador, and Huga L. Ricaldoni, editor and director of El Tiemp, Montevideo, Uruguay.

The visitors will be guests at a dinner at the Harvard Club tomorrow evening, given by The Christian Science Monitor. A Warren Norton, Manager, and various members of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor, as well as the Trustees of the Publishing Society, will attend. Representatives of other Boston newspapers have been invited.

They will be guests at a luncheon given on April 12, at the University Club, by Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University. Beforethe luncheon they will visit the journalism classes at the University's Hayden Memorial building, where Prof. Max R. Grossman will receive them.

Accompanying them on their tour are Don Glassman, representative of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs; and Charles Bibbo, American Express representative.

Father and Son Become Members Of Bar Together

City Councillor Enrico Cappucci of East Boston was among the 57 men and 15 women admitted to the Massachusetts Bar today in the Supreme Court before Justice Charles H. Donahue.

Also admitted was John A. Long, son of Boston's Park Commissioner William P. Long.

Justice Donahue told the new lawyers that these are abnormal times and that they should interest themselves in seeing that better laws are made.

John M. Shadrawy of Brookline and his son Bernard F. Shadrawy were among those admitted, having studied law together for four years at Northeastern University Evening Law School. The son is a sergeant in the U. S. Army, stationed at Camp Reynolds, Pennsylvania. His father, a veteran of World War I, has been employed on the examining force of the State Insurance Department, is a Past President of the Syrian American Club of Boston, and Judge Advocate of Oliver Ames, Jr., Post, American Legion.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, K8, L8, and M8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps N8, P8, and Q8 will become valid April 23; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

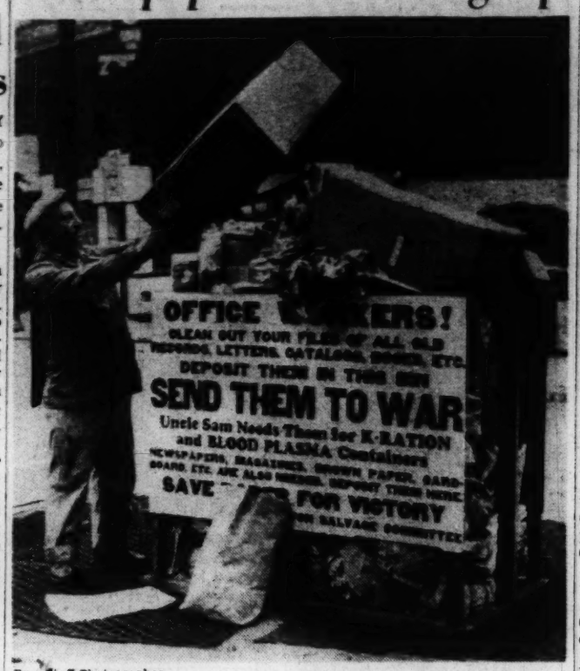
Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Wastepaper Bins Filling Up



By a Staff Photographer

Always Room for More Scrap Paper

At Scollay Square, Frances Corolla, of a near-by store, heaves a corrugated box on the already high pile of wastepaper and boxes which accumulated over the week end. According to George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director, 32 bins now dot the city at strategic locations, and collections are mounting daily. More than 31,000 pounds have been thrown into the bin in 10 days, Director Hyland said.

Seven Bay Staters Awarded Guggenheim Fellowships

Seven Bay State recipients are listed among the men and women awarded Guggenheim Fellowships for 1944, according to today's announcement from the Guggenheim Foundation's headquarters.

Of the two women listed, one is Mrs. Lucy Poate Stebbins, Cambridge novelist and wife of Howard L. Stebbins, head of the Library of Social Law at Harvard University. Mrs. Stebbins has been awarded a full year's fellowship to aid her in writing an interpretive life of Margaret Oliphant, the Victorian novelist.

Today Mrs. Stebbins expressed gratification at the honor of receiving the Fellowship, and enthusiasm for the work which she has undertaken. "I have been working on the book since last summer," she said, "and I am increasingly impressed with this Victoria woman who turned out more than 100 novels and was for years the backbone of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, through her unsigned articles."

Complete Picture of Times

Mrs. Stebbins believes that Mrs. Oliphant's life and the significance of her long career as a writer has not yet been done justice to in the biographical field, and that the full story of what Mrs. Oliphant did will also be a complete picture of her times.

Mrs. Stebbins, who has authored eight novels, protested today that her children were far more interesting than she. A book on Anthony Trollope, upon which she and her son, Dr. Richard Poate Stebbins, collaborated, is soon to be published. Dr. Stebbins is now in the Office of Strategic Services in Washington. Mrs. Stebbins' younger daughter, Marabelle, is on the faculty of Radcliffe College. A second daughter, Elizabeth, is in business.

Mrs. Stebbins, who was born in England but grew up in the United States and was educated here, has been given a stall for her own use in Widener Library, where she goes for part of each day to work. "I try to keep regular hours for my work," she said.

Her Second Guggenheim Award

A second woman, whose fellowship will permit her to continue studies in paleontology, is Dr. Tilly Edinger, a German refugee, who has been a research associate at the Museum of Compartive Zoology at Harvard University. Dr. Edinger has received a Guggenheim Fellowship once before.

Also at Harvard, on the English faculty, is Dr. Harry Levin, whose Guggenheim Fellowship of last year has been extended for four months. He is making a study of the technique of symbolism in modern French and American fiction. His promotion to the rank of Associate Professor at Harvard was recently announced.

Other awards made in Massachusetts are those to Dr. Hudson Hoagland of Clark University for a physiological study; to Dr. Valy Mankin for medical research; to Dr. Joaquin Casalduero for a study of Cervantes' novels, "Don Quixote" and "Persiles"; and to Theodore Chanler, Ipswich composer, for creative work in musical composition.

Other New England winners of regular fellowships than those mentioned above include:

For writing books on American subjects: Israel J. Kapstein of Providence, R. I.

For research in American history and literature: Dr. Hans Kurath of Providence, R. I., Hugh Mason Wade of Cornish, N. H., Dr. William Huse Dunham, Jr., of New Haven, Conn.

For studies in English literature and cultural history: Dr. Carl J. Weber of Waterville, Maine.

Welansky's Tax Case Is Postponed

Appearance of Barnett Welansky, former head of the Cocoanut Grove, Boston night club which burned Nov. 28, 1942, with nearly 500 fatalities, in the United States District Court tomorrow to answer Federal charges of evasion of income and liquor floor taxes, has been delayed indefinitely.

Mr. Welansky is now serving a State court sentence in the Norfolk Prison Colony in connection with the fire in the club. A writ of habeas corpus was issued April 4 by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., for Mr. Welansky's appearance in Federal Court April 11. The delay has been granted owing to other State court action now pending.

State and U.S. Workers Toe Line for Paper

A challenge to State House and Federal Building employees to match or better the record of City Hall employees who last week collected 6,670 pounds of office waste paper in a one-day drive, was issued today by George G. Hyland, Director of the Boston Salvage Commitee.

Referring to the office waste paper campaign which the Boston Advertising Club will sponsor with a large-scale promotional campaign for May, Mr. Hyland said, "I feel that public employees should take the lead in this matter and show the way to the public."

Giving impetus to current paper drives, Col. W. J. Calvert, Commanding Officer of the Boston Quartermaster Depot, last night appealed to Boston citizens to do their share in collecting the 600,000 tons of paper and paperboard products which the Quartermaster Corps needs during the next year.

"Very possibly, the State departments and the Federal departments can do even better than the City departments," Mr. Hyland challenged in letters to C. M. Smith, Custodian of the Federal Building, and Gustave W. Everberg, State Superintendent of Buildings.

"I am designating, therefore, next Wednesday, April 12, as the State House Waste Paper Salvage Day, and next Friday, April 14, as the Federal Waste Paper Salvage Day."

Mr. Hyland asked that old records, filing cards, books, catalogues, blueprints and other types of paper be contributed in the drive, and that a thorough cleaning out of idle paper be made from all offices.

"Waste paper," said Mr. Hyland, "has been declared by the War Production Board as the No. 1 critical material today, and I am certain, therefore, that you and other department heads appreciate the importance of this drive, and will co-operate in this matter to the fullest extent."

Since Dec. 1, according to Mr. Everberg of the State House, collections there have amounted to 241,000 pounds or 120½ tons, with one office contributing as much as five tons during that time.

Depleted Bay State G.A.R. Holds 78th Encampment

Three of the six surviving Massachusetts members of the Grand Army of the Republic, met officially today at the Hotel Bradford for their 78th annual Encampment.

These few veterans, survivors of 146,000 Bay State volunteers sent by Massachusetts to the Civil War, were outnumbered by delegates to meetings held simultaneously by several of the G. A. R. auxiliaries, including the Sons of Union Veterans, the Daughters of Union Veterans, and Women's Relief Corps.

G. A. R. veterans present were George Jones, of Oxford, Maine, National Commander; George Gay, of Pepperell, Mass., a Past National Commander, who rode with Custer and served with the 11th Massachusetts Regiment; and Charles F. Staples, Massachusetts department commander; and William H. Burns, Attleboro, who joined the Union Navy at 16.

Mayor Tobin is to tender the veterans a luncheon at the Hotel Bradford tomorrow, when they will be guests of the city. The encampment began yesterday and will continue through Wednesday.

The Sons of Union Veterans, meeting for their sixty-second year, today held a session with their auxiliary at the Bradford. Tonight a reception and dance is scheduled at 8 by the S. U. V.

Tomorrow's program includes, in addition to the Mayor's luncheon, elections and installation of officers of the S. U. V. and its auxiliary; a banquet of the S. U. V. auxiliary at 6:30 p. m., and a banquet at the same hour, sponsored by the Women's Relief Corps.

The Pioneer's Association of the Women's Relief Corps today held its annual election at 18 Tremont Street. The Corps itself meets tomorrow and Wednesday at the Hotel Statler.

The Daughters of Union Veterans will hold their sessions tomorrow and Wednesday at the Hotel Lenox, with a Fathers' and Daughters' banquet scheduled tomorrow evening. The Ladies of the Grand Army are holding their annual session at the Hotel Manger.

Stearns to Run For State Auditor

Wallace Stearns of Boston, founder and first President of the State Council of Young Men's Republican Clubs of Massachusetts, has announced his candidacy for Republican nomination for State Auditor.

Long active in G. O. P. politics, Mr. Stearns has served on both ward and city committees and was alternate delegate-at-large to the 1936 Republican Convention. His business experience includes Boston manager for Roger W. Babson, accountant in the State Audior's office, and Cashier in the Roxbury District Court.

Another to announce his candidacy is Raymond A. Willet, Jr., of Stoneham, who will seek the nomination for Representative from the 8th Congressional District. An employee of General Electric, Mr. Willet is a councillor of Local 201, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, an affiliate of the C. I. O.

"There are more Long Distance calls every day"

And more of them are in a hurry than ever before.

So when the lights get thick on Long Distance switchboards the operator will say—"Please limit your call to 5 minutes."

That's to help more people get on the wires during rush periods.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Current Art Exhibitions in Boston — Opera Season Opening Tonight

Water Colors of Blake Shown at Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Those who throng the current exhibition of Chinese paintings at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts should make a detour to the Print Division to see the collection of water color drawings by William Blake. Who among painters of the western world is in more harmonious accord with those Asiatic poet-painters? Who has been in less bondage to fact or theory, to passing fashion or material pressure?

Yet, the Englishman differs from his artistic kin of the Orient. He had to gather his resources alone, reach the heights without the guidance or support of a substantial tradition. The Chinese were born to an atmosphere, to a taste, to an artistic grooming. There were artists and patrons in the London of Blake (1757-1827), but they were employing their skills to flatter and cajole, to mock and memorialize.

* * *

The sage Roger Fry wrote 40 years ago about this singular, inexplicable phenomenon, about "the intrusion . . . of this Assyrian spirit into the vapidly polite circles of eighteenth-century London."

It is no surprise to learn that he knew and studied Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, the Bible. He was the son of a hosier, brought up in the shabby byways of London. He knew little of the beauty of the outdoors, yet he wrote what would have been understood by those early Chinese poets of nature:

> . . . speak silence with they glimmering eyes
> And wash the dusk with silver . . .

But no one responded to the gifts of the young poet and he was forced into the trade of engraving. He composed the poetry, engraved and illuminated the illustrations; he manufactured his own ink, and printed the text, and finally colored it. He made his poems in every sense of that word.

* * *

The water colors in the Museum display have a compelling clarity and execution that mark the handiwork of a great artist. He never swerves from a singleness of purpose, expression of an idea with appropriate grandeur, dignity, exaltation. Each stroke is informed with meaning. Where austere simplicity was more expressive, the pot-painter-visionary employed it to the utmost; but when the moment was one of splendor, he could burst into a jewel-like effervescence of ornament, into most exquisite patterns of decorative device. He did not indulge in technical conceits; his embellishments are always intended to give fuller expression to feeling, to communicate thought more cogently. To see beyond the outer mask of things, he must ignore the assertiveness of what he called the "corporeal or vegetative eye." Blake explored the "intellectual vision." In his objective, many modern artists resemble him.

The water colors illustrate Blake's vivid imagination when he read the Bible and "Paradise Lost." Here is a most compelling assortment of pictures of "Pestilence" and "Famine," "The King of Babylon," "The Woman Taken in Adultery," "Ezekiel's Vision," "David and Goliath," "The Brazen Serpent," "Raphael Conversing with Adam and Eve," and "The Creation of Eve." Some engravings from "The Book of Job" are also exhibited.

Opening Tonight

At the Copley—"Decision," Edward Chodorov's play about Fascism on the home front. The company originally seen for a week at the Wilbur Theater, is now playing in New York. The new cast assembled by Edward Choate includes Janet Tyler, Peter Harris, Ross Matthew, Judith Abbott, James Todd, Evelyn Ellis, Coburn Goodwin, Beman Lord, John Paul, Russell Morrison, Alice Ann Baker, Vernon Chambers, John O Malley, Helen Ray, Mitchell Harris, Edward Forbes, and Harry Sheppard. Settings were designed by Frederick Fox.

Jan Peerce
As Riccardo in "The Masked Ball," at Opera House tonight.

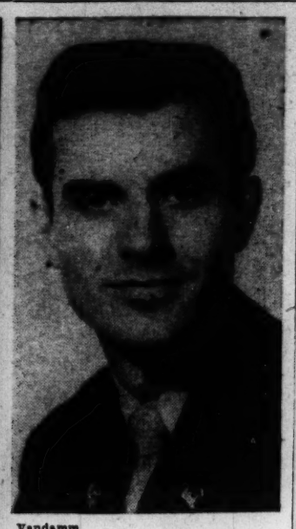
Danny Kaye
In "Up in Arms," coming Wednesday to the Keith Memorial.

Sevitzky Auditions

Fabien Sevitzky, conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, will hold auditions in the New England Conservatory of Music at 2 p. m. Apr. 21, and at 10:30 a. m., Apr. 22, to fill vacancies in the orchestra.

Seats for 'Yankee'

Box office seat sale of "A Connecticut Yankee" begins today at the Colonial. The engagement, which opens April 17, is for three weeks.



Vandamm
Peter Harris
Coming to the Copley tonight in "Decision."

Opening Opera

The Metropolitan Opera season opens tonight at the Boston Opera House with Verdi's "The Masked Ball." Bruno Walter will conduct, and the principal roles will be taken by Jan Peerce as Riccardo, Leonard Warren as Renato, Zinka Milanov as Amelia, Kerstin Thorberg as Ulrica, and Frances Greer as Oscar. Curtain at 8 o'clock.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VIQ2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Front-Line Family. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Schumann, played by Dame Myra Hess. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—The American Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 19 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sam Thal and Anthony Thieme At the Grace Horne Galleries

At the Grace Horne Galleries, paintings by Anthony Thieme, and paintings and prints by Sam Thal, will be shown through April 15. Both exhibitors have lived and worked hereabouts for many years.

Mr. Thieme is a Netherlander by birth. He has a long list of awards and mentions, and pictures bearing his signature have been acquired by many museums and collectors.

Mr. Thieme has portrayed scenes of that little New England town which exemplifies the picturesque, and induces poetic nostalgic longing in every person who has ever visited it, namely Rockport. His oils give Rockport back to us when we seem to want it most, in the dreary gray days of winter. Here is Rockport, handsome in any guise, rain, sun, snow. Here are the little gabled houses, the fences, and flowers, the great shade trees, the quaint winding streets. There is enough realism in the recipe to convey the theme with unmistakable legibility, and just enough "Impressionism" to impart to the atmosphere a sentiment.

* * *

The pictures by Sam Thal show an artist responding differently to geographic locale. Mr. Thal takes comparable substance, but he manipulates it towards an aesthetic objective. He relies not upon sentimental association, but upon the expressive power that lies in design, color, rhythm, and composition. His pictures are not reminders. They are active, rousing, and when need be abrasive. He induces feeling through the power of paint, line, and form, rather than literary association.

There is a pronounced cleavage between the fellow-exhibitors. The Thieme world is passive and satisfied, the Thal world is active and revolutionary. Take trees. For the one artist they are great areas of vegetation providing that much more pictorial description; for the other they are living forms, growing, forcing their way up from the earth toward the sky, bending and contorting under the pressure of storm and circumstance.

* * *

Mr. Thal's pictures are not purely aesthetic études. The choice of subjects and the accentuation of mood show a sympathy and horror and apprehension. But the artist produces these qualities of emotion through the medium rather than the literary idea. When people are portrayed, he accentuates their individual features on the boundary of caricature. He wilfully sets objects at an angle, and askew, in order to heighten an inner rhythmic sequence.

The etchings by Mr. Thal exhibit an eagerness to understand and speculate on the plate. His prints are varied, compact with substance, alive with restless, active probing. He has not languished in the cursory methods employed by so many aquafortistes today; he can, when need be, work diligently and meticulously. His strenuous effort to achieve cohesiveness of composition with trees, old houses, eventful terrain is notable and markedly effective.

D. A.

Work in Progress

Extensive changes have been made in "Pretty Little Parlor," a visit to the Wilbur disclosed Saturday. Two minor characters have been eliminated, and the running time has been substantially reduced.

Joan Tetzel now plays the role of Dora, stepdaughter of the lethal Clotilde Hilyard. She brings to the part not only personal charm, but a technical ability that reveals subtly but clearly the thoughts and emotions of the character. This Dora is not taken in for a minute by Clotilde. When she finally rebels she is merciless but not vindictive.

Sidney Blackmer gives a superb performance of the weak and pitiful husband, achieving his points by underemphasis. His final scene is moving in its simplicity. Stella Adler, on the other hand, tended to caricature the part of Clotilde. The nervousness seemed to be that of the actress rather than of the character, possibly because she was not yet sure of her lines.

The play itself still needs some tinkering. The ending is particularly weak, since Clotilde's new scheme seems to have a poor chance of success.

The piece continues at the Wilbur through this week. The New York opening is set for April 17 at the National Theater.

M-G-M has signed Ray Bolger for a leading role in "Holiday in Mexico," in which Hedy Lamarr will be featured.

Alfredo Valente
Stella Adler
In "Pretty Little Parlor" at the Wilbur.

Art Exhibitions

Boris Mirski Art Gallery, 105 Charles Street—Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Giglio Dante. Through April.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Exhibition of small paintings by Laura Chamberlain. Through April 15.

Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of contemporary New England handicrafts. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Through April 12.

Charles D. Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Exhibition of American paintings and prints.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings by Allan Crite.

Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors by Marjorie Dupree. Through April 21.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through April 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme; paintings and prints by Sam Thal. Through April 15.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Still-life paintings by members of the Guild. Through April 22.

Holmans Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Lithographs of Nantucket by Ruth Haviland Sutton.

Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Rudyard Kipling, a selection of books and manuscripts from the Harvard Collection in honor of the recent gift by William B. Osgood Field.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Modern pioneer; Braque and Chirico, Ensor, Kandinsky. Through April 30.

N. E. Museum of Natural History, Boylston and Berkeley Streets—Drawings by Marta Adams.

Newtonville Library, 345 Walnut Street—Paintings by Gretchen Cook. Through April.

Paine Furniture Company, 81 Arlington Street—Oil paintings, water colors and drawings. Through April 22.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of contemporary New England handicrafts. Through April 22.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Tempera paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through April 24.

Robert C. Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Water colors by Barnard Lintott. Through April 15.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—Paintings and drawings by David and Ingres. From the bequest of Grenville Lindall Winthrop. Exhibition of sculpture and drawings by Rodin.

Museum of Fine Arts—Fifteen hundred years of Chinese painting. Through May 7. Water colors by William Blake; fifteenth century Italian engravings; selection from the Elizabeth Day McCormick collection of European and Near Eastern embroideries, costumes and costume accessories; Museum treasure exhibit—St. Luke drawing the Virgin by Roger van der Weyden.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition of American Romantic paintings arranged by the Museum of Modern Art. April 14-May 12.

Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Original paintings and drawings of Birds and Mammals by Francis Lee Jaques. Through April.

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, 111 High Street—Water colors by Lavinia Stevens Cook of Albany, New York. Through April 20.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Modern tapestries, Russian art, water colors by Boston artists. Through April.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Paintings, pastels, and prints by Gertrude P. Cady, Hannah D. Clark, Eliza D. Gardiner. Through April 23.

Rhode Island School of Design—Fifth Annual Exhibition by Rhode Island artists. Through April 30.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Allah Be Praised." Featuring Patricia Morison, John Hoysradt, Mary Jane Walsh. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Pretty Little Parlor," new play by Claiborne Foster. Featuring Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer. Presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Sheppey," by W. Somerset Maugham. Starring Edmund Gwenn. Directed by Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Decision," by Edward Chodorov. Presented by Edward Choate. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Masked Ball," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company, with Milanov, Thorborg, Peerce, Warren, and Greer. Bruno Walter, conductor. 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

New England Mutual Hall—Last concert of the season by the Music Lovers' Club. Edmond Boucher, bass, and Kurt Sober, pianist. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Lassie Come Home." Roddy McDowall. 1:30, 5, 8:05. "Hit Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—"The Sullivans." Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Memphis Belle." 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:30, 8:30. "Jane Eyre," Orson Wells, Joan Fontaine. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 9:25.

Kenmore—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. 1, 3:52, 6:45, 9:30. "Good Morning Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Majestic—"Thirty-Nine Steps," Robert Donat. 1:16, 4:37, 7:58. "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, Gene Kelly. 2:45, 6:06, 9:27.

Metropolitan—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 9:50. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:04, 9:50. "Memphis Belle." 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Paramount—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:44, 7:55, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

State—"Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. "Memphis Belle." 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time," "News Front—Extra Special," "Passing Parade," "Salt Lake Diversion,' latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"March of Time—Postwar Jobs," "London Blitz," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "Nesbitt," "Guns," "Hugh Herbert," "Trout Fishing," "Attack on Truk," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight

Uptown: "The Lodger." Laird Craig. Merle Oberon. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Beautiful but Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard, 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 5, 8.

ARLINGTON — **Capitol**: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Glider-sleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke.

Regent: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "A Scream in the Dark," R. Lowery, M. McDonald.

BRAINTREE — **Braintree**: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "What a Woman," Brian Aherne, Rosalind Russell. "The Lodger," L. Cregar.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 1:30-11.

Coolidge Corner: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

Cleveland Circle: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "The Lodger," Merle Oberon 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—**Central Square**: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Whispering Footsteps," J. Hubbard, Rita Quigley. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

University: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr., 3:30, 6:45, 10.

DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

Codman Square: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Bar 20," William Boyd. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—**Capitol**: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. 3:05, 8, "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 2:05, 7, 9:40.

Park: "The Heat's On" Mae West, Victor Moore. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard.

HYDE PARK — **Fairmount**: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

LEXINGTON—**Lexington**: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3, 8:45. "March of Time's Sweden's Middle Road." 2:30, 8:15. Two shorts.

MALDEN — **Granada**: "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 1:30, 4:50, 8:02. "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 3:03, 6:15, 9:27.

Mystic: "So's Your Uncle," Donald Wood, Elyse Knox. 2, 7, 10. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 3:10, 8:15.

Orpheum: "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:55, 7:50. "A Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 3:10, 9:05.

Strand: "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "The Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 2:25, 5:45.

Maplewood: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 1:52, 7:52. "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 3:22, 9:22.

MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. Franchot Tone. 1:15, 7:45.

MEDFORD — **Medford**: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods.

Fellsway: "Cross of Lorraine," Jean Pierre Aumont. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.

Keith Memorial—"Memphis Belle." 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:30, 8:30. "Jane Eyre," Orson Wells, Joan Fontaine. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 9:25.

Kenmore—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. 1, 3:52, 6:45, 9:30. "Good Morning Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

MELROSE—**Melrose**: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker.

NATICK—**Colonial**: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. "Swing Out the Blues." Bob Haymes, Lynn Merrick. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — **Paramount**: "The Lodger," George Sanders, Merle Oberon. "Marines at Tarawa."

NEWTON — **Paramount**: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 3, 8.

MORE MORE MORE

QUINCY — **Quincy**: "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. "The Ghost That Walks Alone." 2, 8.

Strand: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

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State—"Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. "Memphis Belle." 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time," "News Front—Extra Special," "Passing Parade," "Salt Lake Diversion,' latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"March of Time—Postwar Jobs," "London Blitz," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "Nesbitt," "Guns," "Hugh Herbert," "Trout Fishing," "Attack on Truk," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight

Uptown: "The Lodger." Laird Craig. Merle Oberon. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Beautiful but Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard, 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 5, 8.

ARLINGTON — **Capitol**: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Glider-sleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke.

Regent: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "A Scream in the Dark," R. Lowery, M. McDonald.

BRAINTREE — **Braintree**: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "What a Woman," Brian Aherne, Rosalind Russell. "The Lodger," L. Cregar.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 1:30-11.

Coolidge Corner: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

Cleveland Circle: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "The Lodger," Merle Oberon 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—**Central Square**: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Whispering Footsteps," J. Hubbard, Rita Quigley. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

University: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr., 3:30, 6:45, 10.

DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

Codman Square: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Bar 20," William Boyd. 1:30, 7:45.

"C'MERE, FELLAS! I'M TUNED IN ON 'TOP OF THE EVENING!'"

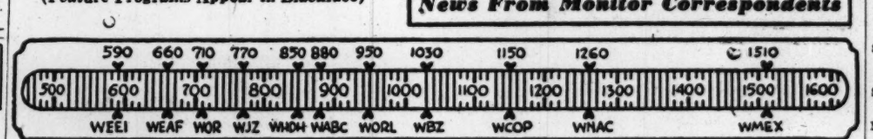
Everybody goes for this new show! The King's Men, the new singing star Sally Sweetland, the two-piano team of Saidenberg and Rebner, and the Westinghouse chorus, under the direction of Ken Darby. Presented by Westinghouse, every Mon., Wed. and Fri. eve.

Tune in on your local Blue Network station—10:15 EWT, 9:15 CWT, and 7:15 PWT.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Cowboy Trio	News report	Musical pgm; Weather	News comments	
7:30 Music; Var'y; News	News service	Musical Alarm Clock	"Happy Hank" songs	New England Fellowship Service
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orch.	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore: Music	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Kitty Foyle	"The Breakfast Club"	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Open Door"	"The Breakfast Club"	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
10:00 Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"; drama	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news
10:15 Kitty Foyle	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman
10:30 "Open Door"	Fishermen's program	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Big Girls Don't Cry"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Interviews	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 Second Husband	News commentator	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30 Bright Horizons	Singing Stars	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	"Music for You"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"		"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Talk; Music Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Variety	Drama and Music
1:00 'Life Beautiful'; sk.	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Rakov's Orch.; songs	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 'Ma Perkins'; sk	"Danny Cavanaugh"	Carl Caruso, news	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Danny Cavanaugh"	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Treasury Star Parade
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program		Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00 Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	"Guiding Light"; dr.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time, with
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, foods	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Marguerite Porter"
2:30 Serial drama	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 "Perry Mason"	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Mystery Melodies
3:15 Across Caribbean	"A to Z in Novelty"	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45 "Help Wanted"	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Variety show with or.	"Kick Conga"
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; E. Hawkins' Or.
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
4:30 Colonel Stoopnagle	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45 Garden; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Fred Slack's Or.
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Snow White; tr.	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 'American Women'	Capt. Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Review"; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Meet Mr. Jones";	'Jerry and Sky';	"Serenader"; Songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	'Let Yourself Go'; com-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, mc	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 American Melody	'The Symphonette' with	Ronald Colman, drama	"Confidentially Yours";	Brighton H. S. Roundtable; "Pan Americas"
7:45 Hour: songs; or...	M. Piastro, conductor	with Ida Lupino	Fred Lang, news	
8:00 'Big Town'; drama	"Watch World Go By"	Ginny Simms; inter-	"Strings With Wings"	Studio speaker
8:15 Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30 Judy Canova Show;	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	"A Date With Judy"	"Pick & Pat Time"; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 comedy; or.; News	guest, Carole Landis	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Tax program
9:00 Burns and Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15

Atlantic Defenses Ready For Expected U-Boat Drive

By the Associated Press

Enemy U-boats, whose operations in the Western Atlantic have resulted in only one reported sinking in the past three months, "will undoubtedly come out in mass soon," Secretary of Navy Frank Knox said last week.

In a speech at the United States naval base in Bermuda, one of the focal points in the Western Atlantic antisubmarine defense line, Mr. Knox told a Navy task group: "The enemy's submarines have not been in these waters lately and that is due to your efforts."

The toll of Allied and neutral ships destroyed by U-boats in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor reached 701 with the latest reported sinking on March 9.

Mr. Knox's comment was another in a series of statements by Allied sources in recent months indicating that the pressure on the United Nations to replace heavy shipping losses in the Western Atlantic and elsewhere had eased somewhat.

During the first three months of the current year, Maritime Commission figures showed, new ship launchings at American Merchant shipyards dropped 25 per cent from the peak attained in the last quarter of 1943. Even at that, however, 410 new vessels went down the ways in shipyards throughout the nation since Jan. 1.

In contrast to the favorable picture for Allied shipping, the Japanese merchant marine reeled under heavy American blows in the past week.

Submarines accounted for 14 more Japanese cargo vessels to bring their wartime "kill" to 517 ships.

In addition a far ranging task force, consisting of surface underseas and air elements, destroyed 28 units of Nippon's dwindling naval and merchant fleets in the Carolines.

The War Shipping Administration reported that two Liberty ships—the Thomas Ruffin and the James K. Polk—victims of a torpedo attack in March, 1943, off Paramaribo, Surinam, would be scrapped.

The ships, the WSA said, were part of a convoy attacked "before the U-boat menace was curbed" in the waters off South America.

Work Denial To Pay Debt Not a Crime

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court held unconstitutional today a Florida statute making it a criminal offense to obtain money by fraudulent promise to perform labor.

The 7-2 majority opinion, delivered by Associate Justice Jackson (Associate Justice Reed and Chief Justice Stone dissenting), said that a state "may not make failure to labor in discharge of a debt any part of a crime."

Emanuel Pollock of Brevard County, Florida, challenged the legislation on the ground that it permitted involuntary servitude. He pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining $5 as an advance from J. V. D'Albora. He was sentenced to 60 days in the county jail.

Mr. Pollock later sought release on the contention the statute was unconstitutional. The Brevard County Circuit Court upheld his contention, but its decision was reversed by the Florida Supreme Court.

The majority opinion of the high tribunal stated, "We impute to the Legislature no intention to oppress, but we are compelled to hold that the Florida Act . . . by virtue of the Thirteenth (anti-slavery) Amendment and the Antipeonage Act of the United States is null and void."

The Court said that in previous opinions it had recognized the right of a state to punish fraud, "even in matters of this kind, by statutes which do not either in form or in operation lend themselves to sheltering the practice of peonage."

"Deceit," the majority opinion said, "is not put beyond the power of the state because the cheat is a laborer nor because the device for swindling is an agreement to labor. But when the state undertakes to deal with this specialized form of fraud, it must respect the constitutional and statutory command that it may not make failure to labor in discharge of a debt any part of a crime.

"It may not directly or indirectly command involuntary servitude, even if it was voluntarily contracted for."

Senators Assemble for Prayer At Weekly Religious Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—A dozen Senators have found time, out of their busy lives, to get together one hour a week for the last six months, for simple prayer and discussion of religious subjects.

The group to which all Senators have been invited and are welcome, meets each Wednesday for breakfast in the Capitol.

Sometimes there is a guest speaker. For instance, Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, recently breakfasted with the group. He didn't talk politics. Neither did the Senators look him over as a possible candidate. He talked about the Golden Rule as the basis for real democracy.

More often, one of the Senators brings in a topic from a book he has read or an item clipped from a newspaper. After he talks the Senators discuss it. Breakfast and all, the session usually lasts about an hour, then the Senators go off to their lawmaking.

Just before Easter the Senators heard Senator Elbert D. Thomas, who lived many years in the Orient and has studied various religions, say that the Christian religion is the only one in which the idea of resurrection and eternal life is found.

The Senate's religious discussion group was started six months or more ago by David Lawrence, newspaper publisher and columnist who has been interested in the Oxford movement. Now only Senators attend.

Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin, usually presides over the meetings. When he cannot get there, Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, an officer in the Unitarian Church, takes over. The Senators who usually attend represent a variety of denominations. Some whose attendance almost surprises their colleagues say they received church-going habits in their early youth.

Among other regulars are: Senators Owen Brewster (R) of Maine; James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania; Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas; Raymond E. Willis (R) of Indiana; and Albert W. Hawkes (R) of New Jersey.

Religious discussion groups have been tried out on Capitol Hill from time to time in the past, but none has lasted as long as this one.

Music for Aid of War Wounded On Program of Medical Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Music will be tested at the United States Army Medical Center beginning this month as an aid to healing the war wounded.

The tests will be conducted by the Institute of Music Theray, a group that has already operated in private hospitals in New York, and will be carefully observed by Army doctors under orders from the Surgeon General.

The people who will play and teach the wounded to play will be ASCAP musicians who have completed specialized training at the Juilliard Institute in New York City. In addition to artistic talent, they are chosen on the basis of ability to establish an understanding with the patients to be treated.

Army doctors have not officially indorsed the experiment but have acknowledged that it may have "great possibilities." Music will be given at the discretion and under direction of the doctors in charge of the patients.

Comparisons will be made between patients with similar disabilities and similar temperaments to determine whether the music aids healing.

The work at Walter Reed Hospital will be under the direction of Miss Frances Paperte of the Institute of Music Therapy.

More than 200 musicians have been trained by the National Foundation of Musical Therapy since its founding in 1941 by Mrs. Harriet Ayer Seymour.

Great care will be taken in the Army program to fit songs and instruments to the stage of recovery at which the soldiers are found.

Jazz, Mrs. Seymour said, has no place in a hospital because its irregular pulse and lack of form "are more disturbing than healing."

Music for hospital wards is always much softer than ordinary singing and playing.

Merchant Shipping Losses 'A Little Higher' in March

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Merchant shipping losses in March were "a little higher" than in February, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill reported jointly April 9, but in general the war against the undersea raiders continued successful.

"The rate of sinking of U-boats was fully maintained," said their joint statement, issued through the Office of War Information.

The German submersibles concentrated in vain against northern supply lines to Russia, the American and British leaders said, but activities spread from the Barents Sea, on the approach to Murmansk, to the Indian Ocean on the South.

The text of the statement:

"March was an active month in the war against the U-boats which operated in widely dispersed areas from the Barents Sea to the Indian Ocean.

"The enemy has persevered vainly in strenuous endeavors to disrupt our flow of supplies to Russia by the northern route.

"Our merchant shipping losses were mainly incurred in far distant seas. Though a little higher than in February, they were still low and the rate of sinking U-boats was fully maintained.

"The Allied merchant fleet continues to improve both in quantity and quality, but the strength of the U-boat force remains considerable and calls for powerful efforts by surface and air forces."

Tailors' Technique Speeds 'Sewing-Up' Of LCT in Britain

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Borrowing the assembly technique of ready-to-wear tailors, United States Navy technicians, American sailors and British workmen in a number of British ports are sewing up tank-carrying landing craft at top speed to prepare for the invasion.

With wrenches, soldering pots and welding torches for needle and thread, these "tailors" now have assembly lines going so smoothly each LCT shipped from America is put together in nine days—a job which formerly took 53 days.

Merchant vessels bring each LCT over in three sections along with bolts, engines, and gear. About the only work necessary is bolting the sections together, installing the winch, radio, mast, guns and plumbing. Even the galley is complete with stoves and refrigerators.

Queen Bee 'Stung,' Can Hide No Longer

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Gilber Tomes, former BBC engineer, has devised an apparatus which makes it possible to pick the queen bee out of a swarm of 50,000 bees with great ease. The device it was explained, picks up a ray sent out by a speck of radio-active material daubed on the queen bee's back.

The engineer didn't say whether he had invented a device to hold the queen bee while the speck is being daubed on.

Piqua, Ohio, Home of Ace of Aces, Asks President to Let Him Return

PIQUA, Ohio, April 10 (AP)—Piqua's city commissioners have telegraphed a request to President Roosevelt that Capt. Don S. Gentile of Piqua, America's leading ace in the European war theater, be allowed to return home "for a much deserved rest."

Captain Gentile is officially credited with having destroyed 27 German planes and confirmation still is pending for three others.

The telegram, sent to the President and Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander in Chief of the Army Air Forces, said:

"Piqua is justly proud of all its men and women in the armed services, including the men of the 37th Division (Ohio) who are doing a magnificent job in the Pacific theater and Capt. Don Gentile of the 8th Army Air Force whose outstanding record is the subject of much note at this time.

"It has been sugggested from many quarters both in and out of Piqua that the City of Piqua use its influence to bring about a return of Captain Gentile to this country for a much deserved rest.

"We, the official representatives of the City of Piqua, do not know if this is in accord with the War Department regulations or orders but sincerely hope and concur in the wish that he can be returned home in the very near future as a deserving tribute to an outstanding flier."

The telegram was signed by Mayor Joseph A. Thoma, City Manager W. J. Baldwin, and four city commisisoners.

Flier Breaks Record

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Capt. Don S. Gentile's claim of five planes destroyed on the ground on April 5 was confirmed April 8 while he was blasting three more Nazi planes out of the sky to run his bag to 30, and the Piqua, Ohio, Mustang pilot became the first American ace of this war formally recognized as having broken Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's World War I record.

The confirmations brought his official total to 27 of which seven were destroyed on the ground and 20 in the air. The three destroyed April 8 are still to be formally confirmed.

Captain Rickenbacker destroyed 26 enemy aircraft in the last war, all in air combat, a mark which was equaled by two Marine fliers in the Pacific in this war.

OPA Wants to Hire Many War Veterans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration is anxious to hire war veterans in its offices and boards throughout the country "as rapidly as vacancies occur," Administrator Chester Bowles has announced.

More than 30,000 persons now perform the varied work of local boards throughout the country. The Administrator said the agency hires about 2,500 new employees each month to fill vacancies that occur because of wartime conditions.

At present, the agency's eight regional offices are working out plans to place orders with the Civil Service Commission for direct hiring for a number of positions in specific categories, Mr. Bowles stated.

No Deportation For Mrs. Browder

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—A 1940 order for deportation of Mrs. Raissa Berkman Browder, Russian-born wife of the American Communist leader, Earl Browder, was withdrawn recently by the Board of Immigration Appeals.

The Men and Women of

LAWLEY'S

are proud to join with

BOSTON

in paying tribute to

THE HEROES

of

BATAAN

On this memorable occasion, the Second Anniversary of BATAAN DAY, April 9—We here, at Lawley's, solemnly vow that we shall never forget the vast debt we owe you heroes of Bataan. Your gallant stand helped make today's and tomorrow's Pacific victories possible.

In light of your magnificent sacrifices—500 Massachusetts Heroes lost their lives or their freedom in the Philippines and Bataan—We shall never rest to say, "A Job Well Done" until complete victory is won.

You can count on us to keep faith with you by doing our part—with more and ever more waves of avenging ships to help you engulf the despoilers of liberty.

★ ★ ★ ★

Lawley's "Firsts" in World War II

1. First American L. C. I.
2. First Tank Lighter Built by a commercial yard
3. First British L. C. I.
4. First Converted L. C. I.
5. First L. C. I. of the New Class, for which Lawley was also the Design Agent
6. First New Type British L. C. I.
7. First Y. O. (District Craft)
8. First P. C. on Active Duty
9. First 4 Engine P. C.
10. First Towboat of a type for the Army

Geo. Lawley & Son CORP.

BOSTON 22, MASS.

Russian Force Captures Odessa—Allied Planes Batter Nazi War Plants

Continued from Page 1

base was acknowledged by the German High Command, which also declared the Russians were striking out in an apparent full-blown offensive to clear the Crimea. The communiqué radiocast from Berlin said heavy fighting was in progress on a broad front from the Sivash to the Perekop sectors on the north side of the Crimea Isthmus and the Russians were penetrating the garrison lines.

Cut off from all but sea communications, in the same way that the Odessa force was almost isolated, it seemed that the Germans and Rumanians in the Crimea might be forced to yield the last of the strong Black Sea outposts guarding the Rumanian sea flank.

Putting the best possible light on a defeat which seemed to signal German abandonment of the last mile of Southern Russian territory, the Germans said they stole away at night after blowing up all military installations and removing all ships and vehicle transport—a statement which seemed to indicate they had fled by sea in part.

Premier Stalin in his order of the day said the city had been taken by outflanking maneuvers by tanks, infantry and cavalry, and frontal assault which caved in German defenses and had threatened to cut off the Nazi garrison.

He ordered another great artillery display in Moscow to thunder out the word of the feat of Russian arms—24 salvos from 324 guns—and a supplementary salute by 120 guns of the Black Sea fleet which had thus regained a vital base in the western Black Sea for future operations.

Odessa, only a little more than 20 miles inside the 1939 Russian border, was captured by the German 2½ years ago after a two-months' defense by Russian soldiers, workers, and Marines, who made their stand amidst the rubble and lagoons. The prewar population of Odessa was 600,000.

It was the first of the dramatic sieges of Russian cities—Sevastopol, Leningrad, and Stalingrad—that have marked the war.

It had been expected that the Germans would make a similar desperate stand there in the current retreat.

But the swift Russian advance struck down southwest of the city, almost slicing it off, and the Germans—by their own account—had no stomach for such a siege as the Russians endured.

Liberation of the strategic city, taken by the Germans at heavy cost in October, 1941, only four months after they launched the invasion of Russia, came as other Soviet forces invading Rumania took 200 more villages, and virtually isolated the railhead of Jassy.

Recent estimates placed the number of Germans and Rumanians in Odessa at 100,000 to 200,000.

The German radiocast declared installations were destroyed last week, and that "all our war material was taken with us."

It declared also that Germans trapped above Razdelnaya, Russian-held rail town 45 miles northwest of Odessa, had pushed their way out, saying the "Russians have also unsuccessfully attempted to interfere with our disengagement movements" there.

Five or six broken German divisions were trapped in this sector, Moscow had announced, with 5,000 of them killed in two days.

Czechs in Van Of Liberating Army

A Czech brigade operating with the Red Army has moved up to the front to be among the first units to enter Czechoslovakia, it was disclosed in Moscow.

Entry of the Red Army into Ruthenia (the Carpatho-Ukraine) former Czech territory now held by Hungary, will have a major effect, it was believed in the Russian Capital, splitting the Germans' northern armies from their forces fighting in the Balkans and threatening the Rumanian rear.

Gen. Heliodor Pika, chief of the Czechoslovak military mission in the U. S. S. R., disclosed that his headquarters had asked the Soviet Government to give the Czech unit the "opportunity to enter our Fatherland among the first liberators."

Air Over Europe:

U. S. Planes Hit Belgium and France

United States air task forces totaling 1,000 to 1,500 bombers and fighters smashed at plane factories and airfields in Belgium and France in the third straight day of fierce attritional blows against Nazi air power.

The Americans struck after heavy RAF night raids on rail targets at Lille and in the southern outskirts at Paris, in following up their deep April 9 plunge against aircraft factories in Poland, East Prussia, and Northeast Germany. On April 8 they bombed Brunswick airplane plants and airdromes near Frankfort, wrecking 148 Nazis planes in battle.

The heavy bombers hopped across the North Sea to smack the Evere and Virorde plane-repair works and Melsbroek airdrome near Brussels, aircraft factories at Bourges about 115 miles south of Paris, and military objectives in the Pas-de-Calais area of France and elsewhere.

The forces were described as "strong"—indicating between 500 and 750 bombers escorted by as many Thunderbolts, Mustangs, and Lightnings.

The daylight fleet took off soon after the RAF heavy bombers returned from raiding Villeneuve-St. Georges, a junction on the main rail lines from Southern and Western France just 12 miles south of the center of Paris, and Lille, important junction on French northern rail lines.

Mosquito bombers hit Mannheim and other unspecified objectives, and extensive mine-laying operations were carried out at long range, all at a night cost of 11 planes, the British Air Ministry said. It was the first major British assault in a week.

Canadian fighter-bombers and Mosquitoes attacked grounded aircraft at Toul and Saint Dizier and other targets in France April 9, the Air Ministry announced.

Italy:

New Zealanders Push Back Nazis

New Zealand troops have inflicted casualties on the Germans in sudden attacks against two strong points at Sant' Angelo, three miles south of Cassino, Allied headquarters in Italy announced, while Allied troops in ruined Cassino itself were subjected to renewed violent mortaring and shelling.

The New Zealanders partially destroyed one of the enemy positions.

The shelling of Cassino followed days of comparative quiet in the devastated town. The increase in German activity also included dropping of propaganda leaflets three miles north of the town and heavy shelling in the upper Rapido Valley northeast of Sant' Elia.

The Germans, meanwhile, seemed to be on the move in the lower Garigliano sector of the main front. A great deal of transport movement was observed and in the Ausente Valley 21 tanks or self-propelled guns were seen about 2½ miles northeast of Minturno. Five of them were believed knocked out by artillery fire and the Nazis subsequently put out smoke pots to conceal their movements.

The Germans, who can control the volume of the Garigliano River's flow by manipulating the dam flood gates on the Liri River, have permitted the Garigliano to drop five feet.

On the beachhead below Rome, German artillery fire slackened somewhat, but their patrols were exceedingly active and were driven off all around the beachhead perimeter. Another "Goliath" remote-control tank was knocked out on the right flank north of Sessano.

Poor weather reduced Allied Air Force activity, but fighter-bombers attacked rail communications in the Rome area and shipping off the Yugoslav coast.

Wide World

Antiaircraft Gun Gets Tryout

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Samuel Joseph, works the traversing mechanism of a Bofors antiaircraft gun during ceremonies for official opening of the "Salute the Soldier" campaign.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Smash German Thrusts

Yugoslav Partisans have smashed renewed German thrusts toward the strongholds of Mrkonjicgrad, recently seized by the Army of Liberation in the Jajce sector of Western Bosnia, a communqué from the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced.

The radiocast bulletin said attempts of the Nazis to attack Banjaluka to the northwest also had been thrown back.

No mention was made in the communiqué of the situation around Jajce itself, which served as Marshal Broz's headquarters until it was occupied by the Germans some time ago.

Sharp but localized fighting was reported on other sectors of the front, and the Yugoslavs declared they had inflicted casualties on the Nazis and their satellite troops at a number of points.

India:

Japanese Besiege Plain of Imphal

Japanese besiegers of the Plain of Imphal have sent small parties west of Bishenpur, 18½ miles southwest of Imphal on the Tiddim Road, where they have been in contact with Allied forces and suffered casualties, the Southeast Asia Command announced in New Delhi, India.

This was the first time that Japanese had been reported west of the Tiddim-Imphal Road. It indicated a Japanese effort to sweep around Imphal defences from the southwest.

British forces stoutly defending Kohima, northern Imphal Plain strong point, have wiped out Japanese groups which penetrated the town's tight ring of defenses, killing at least 50 and taking others prisoners, the communiqué said.

Undeterred by losses, the Nipponese invaders continued their pressure in the whole Kohima area. Along the road from Tiddim to the south of Imphal the Japanese increased their pressure and were in contact with Allied defenders.

Fighting also was reported in the foothills north of the plain where further losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Kohima is a key defense point 35 miles southeast of the Bengal-Assam railroad, which supplies American and Chinese forces fighting in North Burma under Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. It is 30 miles inside India and 60 miles north of Imphal, the Allies' major base in Northeast India. Fifteen miles of the Kohima-Imphal Road has been blocked by Japanese infiltration parties.

Fighting also broke out on the Arakan front to the south, where the Japanese made local unsuccessful counterattacks on both sides of the Mayu Range which cost them considerable casualties. The communiqué said West African troops inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in a clash east of Kaladan Village.

Army Air Forces Stress Limitations

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 10

The Army Air Forces are showing a disposition to curb enthusiasm for air power in public discussions and to stress its role as a teammate of ground forces as well as its limitations in attack.

This does not mean a recession from claims for air power, but rather a decision to be as realistic as possible and to avoid the type of criticism which cropped up after the Cassino affair in Italy.

U. S. Transport Fliers Throw Bombs at Foe

By the Associated Press

An Air Base in India, April 10

American fliers carrying men and supplies to Allied forces deep inside Burma have fun on the way back by throwing small bombs at the Japanese from the windows of their transport planes.

A pilot, Lieut. John C. Sanichs of Los Angeles, in telling how it works, declared, "Our engineer is a remarkable man. He's Richard M. Belcher of Ocean Grove, N. J., and we call him 'engineer-bombardier' because he's turned us into a dual purpose aircraft.

"Yesterday we were flying low over the jungle when I saw a small Japanese post on top of a little hill. Our engineer-bombardier threw a mortar bomb right onto the target."

Another flier is credited with destroying a small bridge the same way. All agree bomb-tossing is a popular pastime.

Forces of the Chinese 22nd Division pressing down the Mogaung Valley maintained their contact with the Japanese, while in the other drive on Myitkyina, principal Japanese base in North Burma, Allied troops still were fighting the Japanese near the Tiang River on the Sumphrabum-Myitkyina Road.

Throughout the entire Burma area Allied aviation continued to attack Japanese positions and communications.

The Berlin Radio quoted a Japanese Government spokesman as saying in a Tokyo dispatch that the fall of Imphal is a matter only of days. The radiocast said the spokesman declared the Japanese occupation of Kohima April 6 "must be regarded as the introduction to further advances."

South Pacific:

Japanese Bases Battered by Allies

American bombers struck Hollandia April 8 with 152 tons of explosives, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported, making it 872 tons dropped within a week on this Japanese base at the New Guinea end of the route to the Philippines.

Not a single enemy plane rose to interfere with the process of destruction at Hollandia, where Zero fighters used to dispute hotly the bombers' way. Columns of smoke rose from blasted fuel and supply buildings, the shattered jetty, and two small freighters set afire in the harbor.

In week-end forays on four other enemy bases on the Bismarck Sea perimeter, American bombers and fighters dropped 234 tons of bombs.

On the New Guinea coast, the Wewak area received 95 tons and Japanese installations around Hansa Bay were hit with 34 tons. There was no enemy air interception in all the New Guinea operations, General MacArthur's communiqué said.

Medium and light bombers from Solomon Islands' bases hammered gun positions, airdromes, harbor installations, and supply areas at Rabaul, New Britain, with 75 tons of explosives.

Kavieng, New Ireland, took 30 tons from Solomons-based torpedo and dive bombers. One American plane was lost in this attack, centered on antiaircraft positions.

Dive bombers were busy against Japanese who have retreated to positions farther back from the Allied beachhead at Torokina Point, on Bougainville Island in the Solomons; and American naval units shot up shore batteries on the island's southwest coast.

Dutch-manned Mitchell medium bombers atacked Penfoei and Lautem, Japanese bases on Dutch Timor, 500 miles north of Darwin, Australia. The attackers concentrated on barracks and airfields, meeting some antiaircraft fire.

Finland Seen Unable to Meet Russia's New Peace Terms

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (AP)—The Russian armistice terms offered to Finland are "such that even those most eager to get peace in Finland consider it impossible to come to an agreement now," a correspondent for the Stockholm Dagens Nyheter wrote on returning from a trip to Finland.

The correspondent, Karl Axel Tunberger, said the Russian terms conformed "to a certain degree" to reports that they had been modified from the original demands which the Finns had rejected, but that they included other items "of such price that Activists (those active for peace) think that only very great changes in the foreign political situation or in the Finnish Government could bring the peace question out of the deadlock."

Mr. Tunberger listed the Russian armistice terms as they stand now include:

1. German troops must be interned or driven out of Finland by the end of April.
2. Finnish troops must retreat to the March, 1940, border by stages, also during April.
3. Russian and Allied prisoners of war, and interned civilians must be repatriated. If a peace pact is signed, Finnish civilians will be returned from Russia in the same manner.
4. Finnish military forces must be demobilized 50 per cent during May and during June and July the demobilization must be carried through to a point of only a peacetime standing army.
5. Six hundred million dollars must be paid in the next five years for material damage Finland caused Russia by war and occupation. This should be paid in cellulose, paper, ships and machines.
6. The Petsamo district must be ceded to the Soviet. If Finland accepts these terms the Russian Government considers the possible free return of the Hangoe district to Finland.

Aside from the concession on the naval base of Hangoe the Russians under these reported terms also have altered one of the most objectionable points from the Finnish viewpoint, that relating to the internment of the Germans.

Under these terms the Finns now would be given the option of interning the Nazi troops or of driving them out of the country—in either case with Russian assistance if necessary.

Mr. Tunberger, who also is foreign editor of Dagens Nyheter, said the Finns who recently have been all out for peace now say that "if there are no further modifications Finland's only choice is to continue to fight."

The general opinion in Helsingfors is that if Moscow had promised Finland Viipuri and the Saimaa Channel, which are regarded as an economic necessity by the Finns, "one of the most important psychological obstacles to peace would be eliminated," he continued.

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Flag of Czechs Flies Atop Hill On Home Soil

Continued from Page 1

end of the republic, not far from the town of Jasina.

And this act was performed by members of the Czechoslovak brigade which was organized in the Soviet Union and fighting with Russian forces for some time past. This brigade took part in the attack on Kiev and its commander, Gen. Jan Svoboda, holds the orders of Lenin and of Suvarov.

This act has been enthusiastically welcomed by the Czechoslovak community here. Czechoslovak broadcasting services from London have co-operated with those from Moscow in appealing to Czechoslovaks at home to turn from passive to active resistance and do all possibble to make things awkward for the Germans there.

President Beneš and the Minister of the Interior, Juraj Slavik, have been among those who have issued appeals, as well as Ivan Petruscha, Ruthenian member of the Czechoslovak State Council.

Military Effect Watched

The Russians' advance to the western slopes of the Carpathians is an event fully appreciated by the Germans and their satellites because of its possible military consequences for the whole Danubian plain.

"For the new Europe itself," writes the National Zeitung of Essen, "the Carpathian wall has once more become a defense bulwark of decisive importance against assault from the East."

It also adds significantly that Ruthenia formed "the central section of that natural bulwark of the Carpathians which had to take the brunt of Russian expansion toward the Danube in the last war."

Other German press comments suggest that the General Staff is taking all possible measures to defend strategic points within Ruthenia and Slovakia, and even in the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia.

Among the strategic points in Ruthenia which will be carefully guarded is the airfield at Uzhorod, since its seizure and control would give the Russians a valuable weapon against Hungarian and Rumanian centers.

Task Only Begun

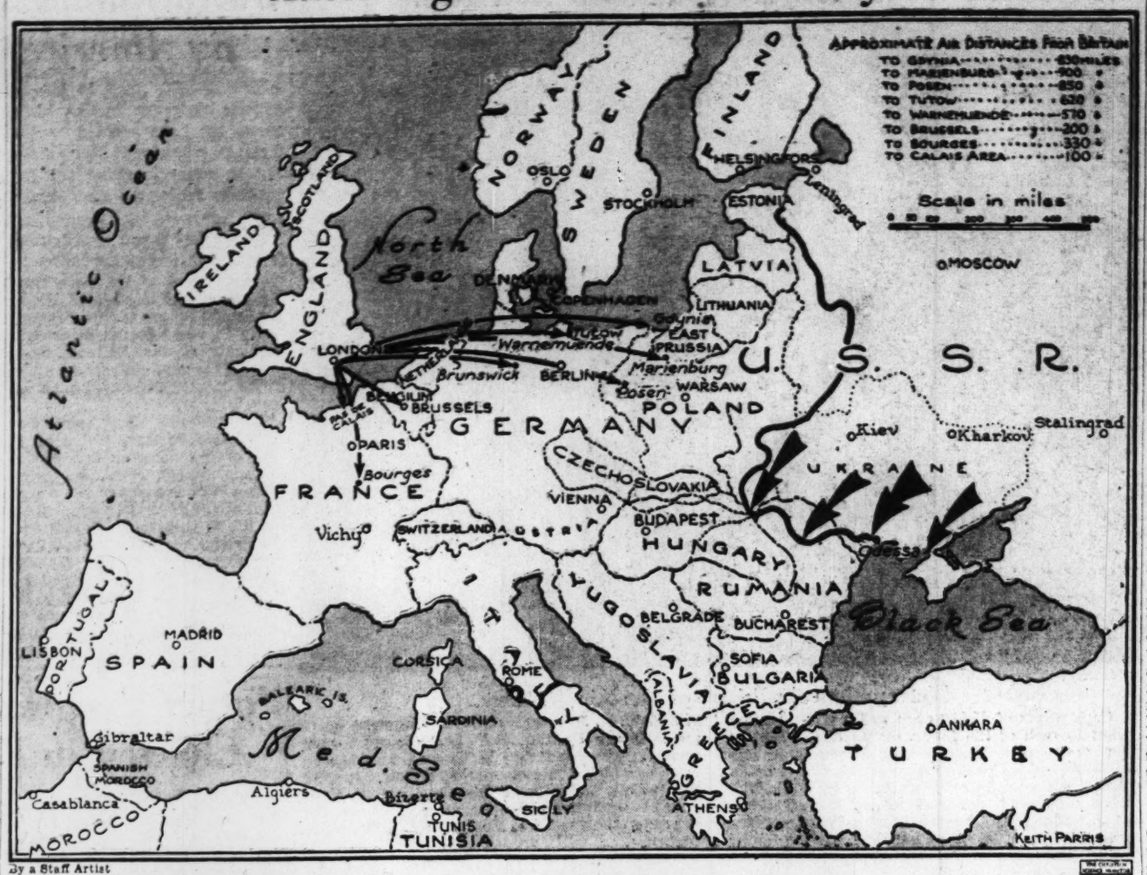
But while there is great rejoicing at this first planting of the Czechoslovak flag on home territory, none know better than the Czechoslovaks themselves that the task of reconquering the whole of Czechoslovakia has only just begun and that at one of the most difficult ends.

In fact the capture of Ruthenia means rather a way into the lower Danube plain than toward Prague, and the first consequences of it will be to intensify the plight of the Hungarians and Rumanians.

Ruthenia is 600 miles from Prague and the threat to Bohemia-Moravia would be much the greatest from a Russian onslaught farther to the northwest through Silesia and the so-called Moravian Gate.

Czechoslovakia also varies much from east to west both as regards the nature of the land and peoples. In mountainous, well-wooded Ruthenia or even in a large part of Slovakia sabotage is much better carried out than in the Protectorate, where neither the nature of the land nor its high state of industrialization nor yet that momentarily it is practically within the Reich itself make open revolt easily possible.

Allies Tighten Vise on Germany



By a Staff Artist

Reich in Middle of Squeeze Play by Air Raids From West, and Russian Land Power

This over-all map of Europe shows how combined Russian land power and Allied air power is pressing the Germans back on their inner defenses as the hour for the invasion of western Europe draws appreciably nearer. Arrows at right indicate where the main Russian blows now are falling. Radiating lines from Britain indicate course and targets of latest Allied blows to smash the Luftwaffe and cripple German aircraft plants. Black lines show approximate positions of Allied forces in deadlocked Italian campaign.

OPA Awards Loggers More Rationed Food

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Men in heavy industry whose meals are provided where they work will get extra food rations, under a new program announced by the Office of Price Administration.

Details of the plan are completed only for loggers, for whom supplementary on-the-job rations will begin May 1. But men doing other strenuous manual labor will be provided for as soon as studies of their food needs are concluded.

Individual loggers have been able to get extra rations for some time, but the new program will grant more food to camp-feed facilities on an industry basis.

War Food Administration nutrition experts have fixed the average food requirements of loggers at 5,500 calories a day, the highest in any industry.

Additional points will be granted when unrationed foods such as fresh milk, poultry, fresh fish and commercially baked goods are scarce or unavailable.

Greek Unification Effort Boosted by Communists

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, April 10—Hopes that Greek leaders will finally get together and form a unified resistance movement against the Germans have risen strongly here. The decision of the Tsouderos Government to remain in power and the news that replies are now beginning to come in to the government's call for unification negotiations lie behind this optimism.

Although the only reply made public is that of the Communist Party, that this group—generally considered by many the likeliest holdout in any such talks—answered favorably, has led to the general belief that other groups are doing likewise. While such negotiations might be lengthy due to a number of persons and issues involved, public opinion both within and without Greece is now definitely demanding a tightening of the ranks.

While the Greek political situation may still be a long way from final solution, many persons feel that the events of the past week have contributed to its betterment. Thus, the decision of the Government to remain in office "until the immediate crisis is passed and further consultation can take place" is believed due to the cabinet's hope it can count on a greater measure of co-operation of those elements which brought about the crisis.

Liberal Groups

These elements are largely composed of liberal groups which, while patriotically anxious to see a greater degree of unity between all Greeks, perhaps underestimated the practical difficulties standing in the way.

It is only to be expected that the Government's position will be strengthened by the promise of the Greek Communist Party to participate in the Government-sponsored "national unity" talks. The fact that this promise is signed by a Communist member of the Political Committee for National Liberation—which body is under the direction of the E. A. M.—E. L. A. S. organization—will almost certainly carry considerable weight with the many Mideastern supporters of E. A. M.

Still more beneficial to the Government may be the order by the Greek Communist Party, first made public here, that its members must crush out any elements within the party which oppose either national unity or legally chosen organs of the Government.

This Communist stand, which was elaborated at the 10th plenary meeting and the Party's Central Committee and published in the clandestine newspaper "Rizospastis" on Jan. 23, was coupled with the admission that the Communists had lost some popular support by not recognizing the necessity of subordinating all other questions to that of fighting the Germans.

Favor Strong Government

This communist admission is believed to be matched by the realization in various liberal groups in the Mideast that the Greeks inside the homeland now favor a strong national government which will be able to hold up its end in international negotiations and which will be in a position to bring the most immediate aid to the Greek population once the motherland is freed of Germans.

Similarly it is thought the Tsouderos Government came to the conclusion it could best serve the country by staying put since its resignation was found to have done nothing more than introduce a new element of confusion into an already highly complex situation.

Opposed to Breakup

Allied officials in Cairo seem convinced that any breakup of the Greek Government at this time would be disastrous for Greece since it is felt it would doom any chance there is for achieving national unity.

It would also run counter to what appears to be the wish of the Greek people since virtually every person leaving Greece during the past few months has stressed the fact that the people seem less interested in the struggles between the various patriotic groups and more interested in beating the enemy.

While experts in Greek affairs admit it is impossible to reach any close judgment on the political preferences of the average Greek today, there is some evidence that support for the left-wing E. A. M. has declined during the past 12 months.

Rumania Strengthens Defense; Frontiers Under Close Watch

Continued from Page 1

rest, but it is admitted that all the wealthier classes are actively buying up jewelry of all kinds with the result that diamonds, for instance, now cost 1,000,000 lei per carat and small stones are bought in preference to large ones.

Crowds Make V Sign

The feeling of the civilian population prior to the bombardment of Bucharest is stated to be not in the least hostile to Britain and America—as witness the fact that American flying personnel prisoners in the Hotel Palace at Sinaia recently were forbidden to come to the windows owing to the tendency of crowds in Sinaia's main street to gather below, making the V sign.

The recent bombardment may have modified this attitude, as the main station—Gara de Nord—is situated in the heart of working-class dwellings, is shabbily constructed, and many hundreds of these houses must have been destroyed by the blast alone.

The morale of the Army is reported rather higher than that of the civilian population, but proof of the present tension is seen in the fact that in their retreat they are evacuating all electricity registers from towns in the front line following wild rumors that the Red Army judges the captured civilians by the amount of electricity that has been consumed in their houses.

Rift With Antonescu

Young King Michael and the Queen Mother, who are living at their country palace at Sinaia, are now and more in open conflict over the Antonescu Government policy, but powerless to do anything tangible.

Virtually all civilian travel is at an end and attempts are being made to house the thousands and thousands of refugees in schools.

Meanwhile a number of leading figures reportedly have private aircraft ready for flight should events dictate that course, and it is understood that even if the German Army does not decide formally to occupy the country, a military government may be installed and Premier Mihai Antonescu replaced.

Horia Sima, Iron Guard leader, is said to be in Belgrade, but it is not considered likely that he will be used by Wilhelmstrasse.

Bricker Predicts GOP President Next

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 10 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, candidate for the Republican nomination for President, today told a delegation of Republican leaders, headed by Harvey Jewett, National Committeeman for South Dakota, that a Republican would be elected next President of the United States.

The Ohioan, speaking here during a brief train stop while enroute to the West Coast, declared, however, that harmony and unity within the party ranks and hard work by all party members would be necesasry to defeat the New Deal.

The Governor and Mrs. Bricker served as hosts to servicemen away from home at an informal Easter party at the Aberdeen USO-Red Cross Canteen.

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Roosevelt Gives Approval To National Family Week

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Stating that "the genuinely humanizing forces of life are nurtured in our homes," President Roosevelt has given a warm endorsement to the planned renewal of a National Family Week observance, to be sponsored by the nation's churches May 7 to 14.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar Schmiedeler, Director of the Family Life Bureau, National Catholic Welfare Conference, today made public the following letter from the President concerning the plan, sponsored by Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish religious groups:

"Dear Dr. Schmiedeler:

'I note with much satisfaction that National Family Week is to be observed by the churches during the week of May 7 to 14. The decision of yourself and your colleagues, the Rev. Harry C. Munro and Rabbi Ahron Opher, to repeat the observance this year tells me you are convinced the idea of an Annual National Family Week amply proved itself last May.

"It is always exceedingly heartening to see the churches give their special attention to the home, and to stress its great spiritual values. The race has always owed much to its family life. The genuinely humanizing forces of life are nurtured in our homes. Our homes are outstanding among the mainsprings of our striving upward, among the wellsprings of our civilization. The old spirit of the home must by all means be safeguarded; the family sense of the nation must by all means be kept healthy and vigorous.

"Always deserving of primary consideration, there is particular need for focusing attention on the family and its needs during these trying and disturbing times of war.

"May the observance of National Family Week this year result in an increased reverence and respect for the American home. May it invite God's blessing in a special manner on the American family.

"Very sincerely yours,
"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Bridges Asks Roosevelt To Aid Spare-Rome Move

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—A proposal that President Roosevelt take the lead in a move to demilitarize Rome through formation of a Commission of United Nations and Axis representatives under the chairmanship of Pope Pius XII has been advanced by Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire.

Senator Bridges suggested in a letter to the President that if this were done it might not only spare Rome from war devestation, but also mean saving "the lives of thousands of American solders."

Senator Bridges, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, suggested that the Commission might be composed of two or more United Nations members and a like number of enemy representatives, with the Pope acting as "impartial chairman."

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Roosevelt in Move To Unify Democrats

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt personally has taken a hand in efforts to unite the Democratic Party in this year's political campaign by writing Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, a target of the unsuccessful 1938 purge, congratulating the Iowan on his decision to seek re-election to the Senate.

While Democratic National Committee leaders this year have made every effort to heal the wounds caused by the President's opposition six years ago to party members who did not go along with him, this apparently was the first instance in which Mr. Roosevelt himself has taken the initiative in the movement.

Hero Picks Fireman's Job As Favorite of Rewards

PASSAIC, N. J., April 10 (AP)—Nicholas Mulick's dive into the icy Passaic River and aid in rescuing five persons when a bus plunged from a bridge and killed a score of persons recently, have won him a job as a City fireman, something he had wanted for a long time.

When Mr. Mulick was commended for the rescue work, Public Safety Director Julius J. Cinamon told him he could have any recognition of his heroism that he asked.

Mr. Mulick asked and obtained appointment to the fire department by Director Cinamon.

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They Hit the High Note in Music

Wide World

Metropolitan Auditions of the Air Winners

Cash prizes of $1,000 each and a silver plaque went to each of the four winners of the Metropolitan Opera Company's ndw famous auditions of the air, which in the past nine years have made the company pretty much an American affair. The latest additions to the company are: Hugh Thompson, baritone, of Tacoma, Wash.; William Hargrave, Culver City, Calif., baritone; Morton Bowe, Plainfield, N. J., tenor, and former linotype operator; Regina Resnik, New York soprano, only feminine winner; Arthur W. Steudel, president of the Sherwin-Williams Company, which sponsored the awards, and Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association, who presented the quartet of singers with Metropolitan contracts.

GOP Kansans To Back Byrd For President

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10 (AP)—A "Republican Byrd-for-President organization" has been set up by a group of Kansans who said they wanted to unify the nation behind Senator Harry F. Byrd, Virginia Democrat, and a coalition cabinet.

John W. Breyfogle, Topeka publisher and insurance executive who was elected President, said efforts would be made to establish similar organizations in other States.

"The dramatic withdrawal of Wendell L. Willkie makes it all the more imperative that a candidate be nominated upon whom all factions can unite," said a resolution approved by the 25 charter members.

"Senator Byrd as the Republican candidate would not only receive the support of the Republicans, but would receive the votes of millions of Jeffersonian Democrats who would also place the needs of their country first. His nomination would be equivalent to his election. His election would bring that unity not only of Congress but of our people, so necessary to rehabilitating and preserving our country."

The group described "Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal philosophy" as "the rubble which must be removed from around the structure of our form of government and its domestic economy, in order that we may repair them and salvage something for our children's children."

Mr. Breyfogle predicted Senator Byrd as the Republican nominee would receive widespread support in the Democratic South.

Other officers chosen included: Robert Stone, Topeka lawyer and former Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives, Executive Vice-President; Paul B. Sweet, Topeka capitalist, Secretary; William MacFerran, Jr., Topeka bank president, Treasurer.

Named to the Executive Committee were Charles O. Blevans, Topeka bank president; W. D. Jochems, Wichita, former Supreme Court Justice, and State Senator W. R. Brown, Emmett cattle breeder.

Dietrich to Entertain Boys in Mideast Area

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 10 (AP)—Marlene Dietrich has arrived for a three-month tour of army camps in the Mediterranean theater.

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Not only all-wool (100%) but Virgin Worsted . . . Covert is the fabric and color for Spring 1944.
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Four Air Audition Singers Win Coveted Contracts With 'Met'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Four singers—three men and a woman—won Metropolitan Opera Company contracts, cash prizes of $1,000 and silver plaques at the termination of the ninth annual Metropolitan Auditions of the Air, broadcast from the stage of the Opera House yesterday.

Among the seven finalists who survived a 20-weeks competition, the contract winners were Morton Bowe, tenor, of Plainfield, N. J.; William Hargrave, baritone, of Culver City, Calif.; Regina Resnik, soprano, of New York, and Hugh Thompson, baritone, of Tacoma, Wash. All now are residents of New York City.

Introduced to the radio audience of WJZ and the Blue Network, and to a near-capacity house by Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan and Chairman of the Committee of Judges, the four new members of the organization each sang a solo and then joined voices in rendering Shubert's "The Almighty."

Mr. Bowe studied at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, then came to New York for stage and radio work. A newspaper linotype operator between engagements, he has appeared on Broadway in a series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals.

Mr. Hargrave attended Temple University, and studied aviation and navigation before turning to music. Before coming to New York for serious preparation for an operatic career, he appeared in motion pictures and with the Hollywood Grand Opera Association on the West Coast.

Miss Resnik, a native New Yorker, was a finalist last year, but could not return from Mexico City for the final broadcast. Starring in musical productions at Hunter College, she graduated and made her concert debut in 1942. A season with the Opera Nacional in Mexico City was followed with a concert tour last fall and an appearance with the New York City Center Opera Company this spring.

Hugh Thompson, a son of Oscar Thompson, music critic of the New York Sun and musical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, has sung with the Chicago San Carlo and Chautauqua Opera Companies, and with the Worcester, Mass., and Dayton, Ohio, Musical Festivals. He is now a member of the new opera company's production of "Helen Goes to Troy." He was winner of a five-year scholarship at the Juilliard Graduate School of Music here.

Archbishop of York Remains In U. S. Capital Over Easter

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Archbishop of York, on a flying visit to the United States, told a radio audience April 8 that Britain and this country are resolved to settle international disputes of the future by "reason and justice" and not by war.

This objective can be attained when the peoples of the world get to know each other better, the most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, Primate of England, said in a speech over the National Broadcasting network.

The prelate was introduced by Vice-President Henry Wallace. He remained in the Capital to officiate at communion in the Episcopal church's famed National Cathedral Easter Sunday.

"Religion has a vital contribution to make to the cause of world co-operation," he said, "world brotherhood can only be based upon the acceptance of the fatherhood of God."

The Archbishop had said he brought a message, declaring:

"I have brought a message of affectionate good-will to you from Great Britain and of admiration for all you are doing and to tell you how eager and strong is the wish in the hearts of the British people that the bonds of friendship which exist between the British Commonwealth and the United States may be strengthened through our efforts in the common cause; so that when the war is over and peace has been restored we, with Russia, China and our other allies, may work together in close co-operation for the peace and happiness of the human race."

Group Plans for U. S. to Share Postwar Navy With Americas

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Postwar transfer of surplus United States fighting ships to South American republics, particularly Brazil, will be recommended by a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee recently returned from a 13,000-mile air tour of United States naval bases off South America.

The recommendation will be made, probably this week, to the full Naval Affairs Committee. Should it win approval there it undoubtedly will be one of the first matters presented to the recently formed Special House Committee on Postwar Military Policy.

Whether the subcommittee, headed by Representative F. Edward Hebert (D-La.), will urge that the gift or loan be limited to Brazil or be spread among other South American nations has not been determined definitely. Some members of the Naval Affairs Committee have expressed the opinion privately that Argentina, because of her reluctance to sever relations with the Axis, should be excluded.

Regardless of the final decision on that point, committee members are virtually unanimous in their insistence that the share-the-Navy plan be predicated upon an agreement that the ships be operated as part of a combined fleet for hemispheric protection. Nothing bigger than cruisers probably will be involved.

Mr. Hebert said he believed it would be "much wiser" to turn over surplus vessels to friendly South American nations than to scrap them "or let them gather rust."

"After the war, we will have a Navy as large as all the combined navies of the world," said Representative William E. Hess (R) of Ohio. "I am opposed to sinking the ships as we did after the last war, when other parties to the agreement failed to carry out their bargain.

"By turning over some of the vessels to South American nations which are our allies and have proven their friendship' would be carrying out the principle of self-protection and fostering good will."

The Ohioan suggseted also that the United States permit friendly South American republics to send students to the Naval and Military Academies at Annapolis and West Point.

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World Names Are Simplified By American News Services

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—A uniform style for foreign place names has been adopted by the three American news services today to make it easier for the public to follow the story of the war.

In an effort to end possible confusion over places appearing in the war news under more than one name, the Associated Press, the United Press and International News Service adopted in general the style of the National Geographic Society, but made certain exceptions to conform with American usage.

The National Geographic Society style basically followed is that of the name in use in the various foreign countries themselves. The principle of native spellings also has been adopted by the U. S. Geographic Board and the chief American atlas and map publishers.

Out of 40,000 names listed by the National Geographic Society, the three news services made 78 exceptions in the cases of places figuring prominently in western culture, history or tradition under an anglicized form.

These exceptions include Rome instead of Roma, Moscow instead of Moskva, Athens instead of Athenai, Limerick instead of Luimneach, Euphrates River instead of Frat River, etc.

Among the National Geographic usages adopted are Romania instead of Rumania, Yugoslavia instead of Jugoslavia, Manchuria instead of Manchukuo, and Dnepr and Dnestr Rivers instead of Dnieper and Dniester.

Foreign names for such words as "island," "gulf," "sea," etc., generally given in the National Geographic Society's lists in native form, are to be translated into English by the news services.

The three services agreed also upon the form Marshal Josip Broz for the Yugoslav Partisan leader, instead of Brozovich. Appellation Tito also will be retained.

The new uniform style, now effective, is aimed at ending such confusion as may have arisen over places like Cernauti, also called Czernowitz, and Iasi, also called Jassy, to name only two which are prominent in current news.

Future Program of Allies Charted in Hull Radio Talk

Continued from Page 1

ing now that no longer would there be any excuse for them to aid the enemy through fear of Axis retaliation. Such assistance must stop, the Secretary said.

6. Neither he nor President Roosevelt have made, or will make, any secret agreements or commitments, political or financial.

7. The Administration was prepared to seek the "advice and help" of a bipartisan congressional committee in drawing peace plans.

8. It was absolutely essential for future peace and security that the big four—Russia, Britain, the United States, and China—be united in purpose and action.

9. While the United States is working for stability and order in Europe, that is not synonymous with reaction.

The Secretary's radiocast was a direct reply to those critics that have charged that America had no foreign policy. As he worded it, the nation's policy is "comprehensive, stable, and known of all men." Certainly it was better known of all men today than it was last week. His frequent intimations that this talk would be forthright, direct, and specific were more than fulfilled.

Praise ranged from such guarded but approving words as came from the British Embassy that it was a "fine statement full of meat, to be warmly welcomed everywhere but in the enemy countries" to Representative Sol Bloom's comment (he is Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee): "A convincing speech that should satisfy the population of the entire nation that a definite plan of foreign policy exists to establish postwar peace throughout the world." Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee agreed: "It is the clearest, most logical analysis of what this country's foreign policy is that anybody has presented in this generation."

With Congress on vacation other leaders were unavailable.

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Giraud Challenges de Gaulle Authority

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 10 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle was confronted with a direct challenge to his authority as President of the French National Committee of Liberation today as Gen. Henri Giraud stood firm on his refusal to accept dismissal as Commander in Chief of the French Armed Forces.

General Giraud's stand apparently left the next move in the contest between the two Generals squarely up to General de Gaulle, but there was no indication of the latter's probable course of action. The situation was further confused by the assertion of some of General de Gaulle's followers that several members of the Liberation Committee had threatened to resign in an expression of sympathy with him.

The Giraudists declared that among these Committee members were Navy Commissioner Louis Jacquinot and Air Commissioner Fernand Grenier who, they said, had not signed the decree which on April 9 abolished General Giraud's post as commander and at the same time named him "Inspector General" of the armed forces. A Committee spokesman, however, said all the committeemen had signed.

Sharp Letter

General Giraud, who escaped from France in 1941 to take over leadership of the French armed forces, sent a sharp formal letter to General de Gaulle declaring that the action violated French republican law as well as French National Committee ordinances determining a separation of civil and military powers and organization of high command.

"I am not resigning," General Giraud said, "I accept neither the principle of suppression of the post of Commander in Chief of the French Armed Forces in the middle of war nor the honorary post which you have designed for me."

General Giraud also took issue with General de Gaulle's statement that the post of Commander in Chief was superfluous because a Frenchman would not get a large Allied command. He said:

"There is no proof that another theater of operations won't be opened where a Frenchman will have the honor of command. I believe myself still capable of exercising this command."

Hoped Till Last

General Giraud, who once shared the Committee Presidency with General de Gaulle, had refused the appointment in a session with General de Gaulle on April 8, but de Gaullists had held out the hope until the very last that he would reconsider. General de Gaulle's decree apparently was published without the knowledge of General Giraud and while negotiations between the two still were in progress.

General de Gaulle's action, in effect, was regarded as a reassertion of his determination to force the Allies to deal with the National Committee as the sole provisional government for liberated France. The step gave him complete military and civil control of the Committee, which recently named him Chief of the Armies.

The decree named General Giraud Inspector General, military adviser to the Committee, and a member of the Committee for National Defense. It stated that it would be "obligatory" that General Giraud be consulted on questions of organization, armament, employment of land, sea and air forces, promotions, and appointments.

Nazis Plan to Draft Million From France

Recorded by CBS

London, April 10

The Germans intend to draft "one million more Frenchmen and French women for their war machine", said a London broadcast today, adding that the newly appointed Labor Minister Marcel Deat, one of the most outspoken of the French collaborationists, will execute the German orders.

The London broadcast said further: "Men under 35 years of age, who are affected by this new campaign to draft workers, will be sent to Germany. Those over 35 years of age will work in France. Girls under 25 years of age shall also work in France. Unmarried women of 25 to 40 years have to go to Germany."

De Gaulle Pleased

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 10 (AP)—French official circles today greeted United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement on foreign policy as pointing toward a definite understanding between the Allies and the French National Committee of Liberation and opening the door to negotiations on practical issues connected with freeing France.

A copy of Secretary Hull's radiocast speech was taken to Gen. Charles de Gaulle as soon as it was received, and Committee circles said he was pleased.

Official circles expressed pleasurable surprise at the Hull statement and said they always had been confident of an ultimate understanding with Washington and London and that there never had been any real differences which could not be overcome.

One source said negotiations on practical points which already were under way could now be continued with greater energy.

In view of the Hull statement that the Committee would have "every possibility" to undertake civil administration in liberated France, the French assumed that further negotiations would be conducted on a diplomatic plane between Algiers, Washington, and London, while military arrangements would continue to be made by the Allied Supreme Commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, with the Committee's military delegate, André le Trouquer.

Hull's assertion that the Allied Command must have unlimited authority and that action would be subject to General Eisenhower's approval were interpreted here to apply to strictly military matters.

First impressions were that the only divergence between the Washington and Algiers points of view was in the administration of military zones. A Committee ordinance of March 14 provided for military as well as civil administration.

Program Defines Semi-Socialistic French Industry

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—An elaborate 10-year master program to fashion for France a semi-socialistic industrial future has been drafted for presentation to the Chamber of Deputies once the country is liberated.

Details of the program—calling for the gradual transition of perhaps 30 per cent of the nation's agricultural population to work in decentralized and diversified industries—were disclosed today by Andrew Duprat of the French Postwar Planning Mission and London member of the French National Liberation Committee.

It envisages an economy built upon three basic principles:

1. Government ownership of natural resources and vital services such as transportation.

T. Stringent control of industries deemed vital to the national welfare.

3. Free enterprise of the balance of French business.

M. Duprat, an industrialist and veteran of World War I, asserted that the program had the support of various groups interested in French economy as well as most of those in the French resistance movement, but he acknowledged it would take considerable time to get it into operation.

Meatless Meals Given Up; More Meat Than Points

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 10 (AP)—Richard Mealins, cafe operator who serves on the local OPA price panel, said April 7 he had abandoned one meatless day a week in his establishment "because there is more meat available than points to buy it."

Many Philippine Orchids

There are 800 varieties of orchid native to the Philippines.

Canada Plans Air-Rail Shift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, April 10—A legislative proposal in Canada to separate air transport companies from railway control was termed "a radical departure from policies hitherto followed in Canada," by D. C. Coleman, Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The statement added that the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose air lines now largely serve the Canadian Northwest, is willing to make available to legislators "any experience or information which the Canadian Pacific Air Lines has acquired in the course of its operations."

Mr. Coleman pointed out that legislation in Canada permits a railway to operate every other form of transport.

In 1940, the statement went on, "owing to the chaotic conditions produced by destructive competition" between a number of small air lines, a Government inquiry was undertaken by the Board of Transport Commissioners, but it has never published any report.

Weak Link in Tojo Armor Found in Mandated Isles

By William Norwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, April 10—While the Japanese Navy is dodging every opportunity for a major engagement with United States warships, that other enemy "fleet," the mandated island bases, is suffering from inability to employ similar tactics of evasion.

The Japanese are learning now what we know from bitter experience through the loss of Wake, Guam, and the Philippines early in the war; that the utility of island bases depends largely upon the maintenance of shipping and supply to reinforce them.

Not long ago Toyko propagandists boasted of Truk, Ponape, Palau, and other bases as "unsinkable carriers." Recent events climaxed by the Palau raids demonstrated that while such bases may be unsinkable they also are unmaneuverable. Then as they are deprived of sufficient supporting sea power to keep the attacking forces at a distance the disadvantage of their permanent anchorage becomes more important than the fact they are unsinkable.

Weak Links in Chain

Dependence of island bases upon shipping for supplies and replacements is proving one of the weakest links in the chain of Japanese defenses looping from the Marshalls south to the Carolines and west to the Marianas. It is on this weak link that the mounting United States air and sea operations are concentrating.

Enemy shipping losses, such as suffered at Palau and Truk, are steadily reducing the number of vessels available to service island bases and leave beleaguered garrisons with the unhappy prospect of the continuing aerial assaults of American bombers.

The Japanese also overestimated the utility of these land bases when they counted on the superiority of land-based planes over sea-based planes. The Palau and Marianas attacks demonstrated the ability of our carrier task forces to hold their own against the best opposition of the enemy land bases.

In addition to the improved durability and performance of our latest Navy fighters, dive and torpedo bombers, is the improved antiaircraft defenses enabling all categories of ships to throw much more lead at the enemy than formerly.

Surprise Not Needed

Palau was a further demonstration that our carriers no longer need rely upon the element of surprise for the successful execution of their assignments. Both the Palau and Saipan attacks were pressed home despite early detection by enemy scouts and persistent night attacks before our forces reached the target area. On the basis of available information the Japanese appear unable to develop any new tactics to meet attacks of this kind, but the rapidity with which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's forces are hitting a succession of objectives in the western Pacific is giving the enemy little time for invention.

A series of recent task-force raids climaxed by the Palau attack is a convincing demonstration of the "staying" power as well as the striking power of our Navy. The ability of these vast armadas to roam weeks at a time in the heart of the Japanese mandated empire, choosing and striking targets at will, testifies to the extent that we have licked the problem of service and supply as well as all other opposition encountered so far.

Japanese Warned of U. S. Shift

By the Associated Press

New York, April 10

Declaring that the speed of the American advance in the Pacific has "become rapid by contrast with the days of the Solomons operations," the Tokyo domestic radio warned the Japanese people today that the war "is about to enter a real stage." The radiocast said the American offensive has changed in character from island hopping to "leap frogging."

Forde Thinks War to Last At Least Two Years More

MELBOURNE, April 10 (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister of Australia Frank Forde said April 9 it would take at least a year to defeat Germany, and the Allies would be fortunate if Japan were defeated with an additional year. The war in Italy, he said, is not making the progress the Allies expected.

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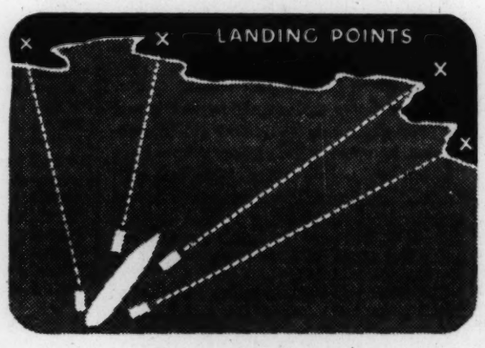
Landing troops on a hostile shore is war's most dangerous operation. Enemy guns open up on transports. Bombers get busy. Landing barges feel their way in through mined waters. Men wade through waist-high surf to cut barbed wire. Enemy machine guns spit death.

What it takes to launch an Invasion . . .

To invade Europe (or Japan), thousands of barges carrying men and equipment must land at specified, widely separated points with *split-second* timing.

Silence and darkness are essential. No guide light, no radio, no shouts.

Months before the landing craft start to nose



ashore, our Armed Forces must have solved literally thousands of difficult problems, leaving nothing undone to make our fighting men as safe as men can be in battle.

Once the invasion begins, everything is up to the skill of the officers and men of the Navy and Coast Guard, aided by the compass in each landing craft they man. The compass must be *non-magnetic* . . . unaffected by electrical machinery, ship's structure, or by cargoes of tanks, guns, trucks, and jeeps. The Gyro-Compass is such a compass, but . . .

The regular-size Sperry Gyro-Compass, used by the Navy since 1912, is too big for small invasion craft. Fortunately, experts in the Gyro-Compass office of the Navy Department had foreseen this difficulty.

Back in 1940, they said to Sperry, "We need a lightweight Gyro-Compass for small vessels. We want it by ——. Here are our specifications."

It had previously been considered impossible to make a Gyro-Compass of the size the Navy required. But new techniques, including the application of electronics, enabled our engineers to have a satisfactory functional model operating within three months.

Thanks to Navy foresight, quantities of these small Gyro-Compasses are in use today in our LCI (Landing Craft-Infantry), LCC (Landing Craft-Command), LSM (Landing Ship-Mechanized), and Submarine Chasers.

Our engineers and production experts not only met the Navy's requirements and got these Gyro-Compasses rolling in the Sperry plant, but they assisted one of the Navy's prime contractors, Package Machinery Company, of Springfield, Mass., in tooling up and in training personnel to produce additional Gyro-Compasses.

Sperry's part in all this has been small compared with the whole vastly complex operation. We could help the Navy solve this problem only because for 32 years our business—in war and peace—has been to solve difficult technical problems through research, invention, and precision engineering.

But all Sperry, or any other company, can do is mighty small potatoes stacked up against the job of the fellows who splash ashore and do the fighting that clears the invasion beachheads!

★ LET'S ALL KEEP BACKING THE ATTACK ★

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The Home Forum

"Our Father"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is well from time to time to take stock of the treasures of our spiritual inheritance, especially of that rich legacy bequeathed to us by the writers of the Bible. Their inspired writings may be likened to the beautiful stained glass windows in some great cathedral. The light shines through the windows and is colored by the medium through which it is transmitted. But the color and the light are quite distinct, both in nature and in origin.

Now, though the Bible reveals God to us in so many differing ways, it is noteworthy that there is one thing which is common to them—that God is the Father of all that constitutes man's eternal joy and inheritance, namely, his spiritual qualities, beauty, and character.

* * *

A woman who had some appreciation of God's care and love as revealed to her by the Bible and Christian Science was one morning faced by the fact that there was not a scrap of food in the pantry, and not enough wood or coal wherewith to make a fire. The three children had to go to school that morning without breakfast. It was the time before free meals for the children were even thought of. The husband was unemployed and had to go out without food to find work.

In her anguish, she fell on her knees by the dark fireside and began to pray aloud the prayer she had learned as a child, "Our Father which art in heaven" (Matthew 6:9). She got no farther than these first words of tenderest, intimate appeal. Just that simple phrase opened the door of her heart, of her understanding, and of gratitude for God's love, as she reiterated those Soul-illumined words, "Our Father." Her whole heart, consciousness, and being became permeated with tenderness and grateful, childlike responsiveness and assurance of ever-present help, comfort, and love.

* * *

Hardly had she risen from her knees when her husband joyfully opened the door of their house, and announced that he had found work, and that under the circumstances he had been given sufficient wages in advance to obtain fuel for the fire and to fill the larder with simple, wholesome food. When the children returned from school, they were greeted with happy, grateful smiles, a warm, cheerful fire, and a nourishing dinner.

"Our Father" to this woman was proved indeed to be what "Father" is and always has been to us all—the origin, the producer, the very source of life or what is necessary for life; the creator, preserver, and protector of that which He originates in us as His blessed children, not just at some special, critical moment of sickness or lack, sorrow or disappointment, crisis or calamity, but continuously and assuredly. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 442), "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually."

If we would gain for ourselves and others this beautiful, practical, and inspiring idea of God as our Father, as the ever-present origin of all that we really are and express of Life, substance, intelligence, wisdom, and Love, can we do better than follow the counsel of Christ Jesus, who said (John 5:39), "Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me"?

* * *

Is there any greater joy than to realize something of the great spiritual fact that the good which God, our Father, daily gives us is eternal, and can never for a single moment be affected by aught that can limit, bedim, or destroy, its beauty, perfection, and purity?

This religious and educational ideal, which recognizes God as our Father, as our divine Life, Soul, or Mind, lends to human life some of the beauty, purity, and joy of the kingdom of heaven, which Jesus declared to be within us. It will give us some inward spiritual perception of what was Mary's joy and gratitude when she sang (Luke 1:46, 47), "My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour." Is such an ideal too pure, exalted, and spiritual to be loved, taught, and practiced? As the truth of God's omnipresent love is gratefully accepted, we find a happiness so deep, lasting, and serenely beautiful that no man or thing, no circumstance or condition, can take its inspiration from us. "Hourly," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Unity of Good" (p. 17), "in Christian Science, man thus weds himself with God, or rather he ratifies a union predestined from all eternity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON THE BRAZILIAN COUNTRYSIDE: *A Painting by Franco Cenni*

THE PAINTINGS of Franco Cenni reveal his love of horses. Italian-born, he now lives in Brazil where his pictures are frequently placed on exhibition. This is a characteristic portrait, showing how sensitively and lovingly he portrays his patient models. The rolling hills and a farmhouse provide a generalized scenic background.

While we examine pictures of Latin-America closely for manifestations of indigenous traits, we often find that the painters of Central and South America respond much as we do to the beauty of nature and the endearing features of animals and pets. There are sources of inspiration and methods of expression which are universal, which show a common bond in beauty between men of various races and latitudes.

To Certain Poets

These modern poets pride themselves on being
Immune to sentiment; they turn away
From stars and sunsets and a field flower, seeing
No beauty worth remembering for a day.
The simple song that has no deeper meaning
Than lies in brooks or in a thrush's throat;
The silver music of a willow leaning
Against the wind—these things are too remote.

But spring will come and moons will rise the same
Over a world that still has time to greet
That lyric interlude, by any name
Unhackneyed, and in any version sweet.
These modern poets scorn the blossomy bough—
And who will quote them fifty years from now?

BAYKA RUSSELL

"PADRE NUESTRO"

Traduccion del articulo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

Es CONVENIENTE de vez en cuando hacer un inventario de los tesoros de nuestra herencia espiritual, especialmente de aquella rica herencia que nos fué dejada por los escritores de la Biblia. Sus escritos inspirados pueden semejarse a los hermosos cristales teñidos de las ventanas de alguna gran catedral. La luz brilla a través de las ventanas y recibe el color del medio por el cual es trasmitida. Pero ese color y esa luz son completamente distintos tanto en naturaleza como en origen.

Ahora bien, aunque la Biblia nos revela a Dios de muchas maneras diferentes, es digno de notar que hay una cosa que es común a todas ellas—que Dios es el Padre de todo lo que constituye el gozo eterno del hombre y su herencia, a saber, sus cualidades espirituales, su hermosura y carácter.

* * *

Una mujer que tenia algún entendimiento del cuidado y amor de Dios, como le fué revelado por la Biblia y la Ciencia Cristiana, fué afrontada una mañana con el hecho de que no habia una migaja de alimento en su despensa, y que no tenia bastante leña o carbón con que encender un fuego. Sus tres niños tenian que ir a la escuela aquella mañana sin desayuno. Eso pasó en una época en que aún no se pensaba siquiera en dar comidas gratis a los niños. El esposo estaba sin empleo y tenia que salir sin alimento en busca de trabajo.

En su angustia ella cayó de rodillas cerca de la estufa apagada y en voz alta principió a decir la oración que habia aprendido cuando era niña: "Padre nuestro, que estás en los cielos" (Mateo 6:9). No fué más allá de estas primeras palabras del más intimo y tierno llamamiento. Esa simple frase solamente abrió la puerta de su corazón, de su entendimiento y de su gratitud por el amor de Dios conforme repetia aquellas esclarecidas palabras del Alma, "Padre nuestro". Todo su corazón, conciencia y ser fueron saturados de ternura y gratitud, obediencia infantil y seguridad de la ayuda, el consuelo y el amor siempre presentes.

* * *

Apenas se habia ella puesto en pie cuando su esposo gozosamente abrió la puerta de su casa y le anunció que habia encontrado trabajo y que, en vista de ello, se le habia adelantado suficiente dinero de su jornal con que comprar combustible para encender el fuego y llenar la despensa con comida simple y saludable. Cuando los niños volvieron de la escuela fueron saludados con sonrisas de felicidad y gratitud, con el calor de un alegre fuego y una comida nutritiva.

El "Padre nuestro" probó ser para esta mujer, sin género de duda, lo que el "Padre" es y siempre ha sido para todos nosotros—el origen, el productor de toda fuente de vida, o de cuanto sea necesario para la vida; el creador, preservador y protector de aquello que El origina en nosotros como Sus benditos hijos, no solamente en algún momento especial o crítico de enfermedad, carencia, tristeza o desaliento, crisis o calamidad, sino continua y seguramente. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 442: "Cristo, la Verdad, da a los mortales alimento y vestido temporales, hasta que lo máterial, transformado con lo ideal, desaparece, y el hombre es vestido y alimentado espiritualmente."

Si queremos obtener para nosotros mismos y para los demás esta hermosa, práctica e inspiradora idea de Dios como nuestro Padre, como el origen siempre presente de todo lo que realmente es y expresa Vida, substancia, inteligencia, sabiduría y Amor ¿pudieramos hacer algo mejor que seguir el consejo de Cristo Jesús que dijo (Juan 5:39): "Escudriñad las Escrituras, porque pensáis que en ellas tenéis vida eterna; y ellas son las que dan testimonio de mí"?

* * *

¿Hay algún gozo mayor que el darse cuenta siquiera en parte del gran hecho espiritual de que el bien que Dios, nuestro Padre, nos da diariamente es eterno y nunca jamás por un solo momento puede ser efectado en el menor grado por algo que pueda limitar, obscurecer o destruir su hermosura, perfección y pureza?

Este ideal educativo y religioso que reconoce a Dios como nuestro Padre, como nuestra Vida, Alma, o Mente divinas, imparte a la vida humana algo de la hermosura, pureza y gozo del reino de los cielos que Jesús declaró está dentro de nosotros. Esto nos dará alguna percepción espiritual interna del gozo y gratitud de María cuando ella cantó (Lucas 1:46, 47): "¡Engrandece mi alma al Señor; y mi espíritu se regocija en Dios mi Salvador!" ¿Es ese ideal demasiado puro, exaltado y espiritual para ser amado, enseñado y practicado? Cuando la verdad del omnipresente amor de Dios es aceptada con gratitud, hallamos una felicidad tan profunda, durable y serenamente hermosa que ningún hombre o cosa, ninguna circunstancia o condición, puede quitárnosla. "A cada hora", dice la señora Eddy en UNITY OF GOOD (UNIDAD DEL BIEN), p. 17, "en la Ciencia Cristiana, el hombre así se enlaza con Dios, o más bien, ratifica una unión predestinada desde toda la eternidad."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndosa a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Prudence Celebrates the Equinox

WE HAD ALL been hoping for a snowstorm. The country needed precipitation; the ponds and reservoirs were precariously low. The farmers outside of town wanted snow for the good of the land. Our neighborhood wanted it, most of all, for aesthetic reasons. Without a blizzard, it simply hadn't been a complete, a fulfilled New England winter. We felt cheated. So, when I woke on the twentieth of March and saw white turmoil in the air beyond my window, pleasure flooded me. Happily, I shoveled up the diminutive snowbank from the floor beneath my windows.

It would be a long, lazy day. A snowdrift, piled high against a near-by bulkhead, always meant for me, as it probably has for many housewives, a day of rest before the fire.

* * *

I'll go to Prudence's, I thought, when my last small necessary chore was done. She loves a winter day, and all weather and all circumstances gain radiance when shared with young Prudence. She constantly surprises us and proves unaccountable, it is true; but I felt sure that, on this day, I would find her in front of the fire in her living-room, luxuriating in our anticipated blizzard. Prudence would talk prettily about snowy days of her past. We would knit and chat; put up a card-table before the fire, have a leisurely luncheon there, tossing crackers to Steinway and Splendid. I hurried to the far corner of the hall closet for my galoshes.

"Prudence!" I called, as I stamped the snow off my feet in her back hallway.

"Come on up," she called. "I'm in the sewing-room. You're just in time to help me cut out a dress."

"I'm no good at that, you know, Prue. Patterns are like puzzles to me," I said. "I thought we'd have a cozy—"

Cozy wasn't the word for what I saw in Prudence's sewing-room. For me, at least, coziness holds some suggestion of orderliness. I could scarcely find Prudence through the yards of cotton goods, unfolded and draped over the chairs and a large cutting-table. An old-fashioned dressmaker-form stood, like a cold hostess, in the middle of the room.

* * *

"You don't have to know a thing about dressmaking to do this," said Prudence, as she handed me a pair of shears. "Take off your coat. Throw it anywhere. I hope you wore a sweater. Because this room is chilly. See, all you have to do is cut around the pattern I've pinned to the cloth. Where there's a V, make a quarter-inch cut toward its point."

Prudence was being neither thoughtless nor aggressive. We've all helped one another in our neighborhood, since losing our servants to defense plants and war work. She took it for granted that I'd eagerly lend her a hand. But I couldn't help murmuring wistfully: "I thought it would be nice—the snow—a fire—"

Prudence didn't hear. "While you are doing that, I'll measure this material for new kitchen curtains. Isn't it pretty?" She held up a bright piece of yellow print. "The painter is coming tomorrow to do the kitchen. And that makes me think, now that you are here to help me, I can get some of those heavy things moved out of the kitchen. You're a dear to come over. You can stay, can't you?"

"Well, yes," I said hesitantly. "I *had* planned to spend the day. I thought we'd knit."

"Oh, this is the season for sewing. I'm going to make all my cotton dresses this spring. We'll cut out one for you, too. I've lots of cloth, you see."

* * *

And so I lost that day my one real snowstorm of the winter. You can't stop to look out at a fresh white world when you are concentrating on cutting to the line; or when you are holding a yardstick firmly on a selvage edge. You forget the charm of the contrast between the warmth and comfort of a crackling fire and the wind and cold outdoors when Prudence, studying you, is saying: "A simple aqua frock with a narrow band of white piqué around the neck and down the front would suit you, I think." Furthermore, it's a little difficult to be relaxed and snug when you are emptying the pantry of pots and pans; or when you are carrying your end of the kitchen table through a narrow doorway.

The hours sped by. Prudence was merry and vibrant with energy. At length, I gave up feeling rueful, caught in her enthusiasm. We nearly forgot about lunch. My dream of a cream soup and green salad luncheon before the fire faded into the drab reality of spreading cream cheese on rye bread to make sandwiches, eventually eaten while we were standing up between furniture-moving trips.

* * *

I reasoned with myself as I basted up the hem of a curtain in mid-afternoon. I would be disappointed if I ever found at Prue's house what I expected to find, and I'm up (or will be when it is finished) one spring frock. I've saved Henry the bother of moving kitchen paraphernalia when he comes home, had a gay day with Prudence, and I'll sleep the righteous sleep of accomplishment tonight. My thoughts broke into words: "There's one thing that puzzles me, Prue," I said. "You've been pining for a real winter day, a snowstorm, a white day. It's here and you've scarcely noticed it."

Prudence was sitting beside the window, turning up hems on the bright yellow cloth. She looked out. "It is beautiful, isn't it? I'm sorry I didn't have leisure to enjoy it. But there's a time for everything, you know, and it's too late for winter now. I heard the weather man say over the radio this morning that today is the equinox." She ran her fingers through her light curly hair, looked dreamily at the summery dress pinned together over the dressmaker-form, and said: "I must cook some rhubarb sauce for supper tonight. It's spring, you know."

C. C. R.

Bringing Back the Pictures

YES, I HAVE seen something of Netherlands India. Into that wonderland of the Orient I wandered first as a youth, a young botanist in 1895. . . .

To a young man interested in nature it was then about the loveliest spot on the entire globe—a fairyland in which the quiet-voiced Javanese came and went softly. You did not hear their bare feet on the roadways; their batik costumes were the colors of autumn leaves that faded into the landscape; their meals of rice and fish and many kinds of vegetables were eaten noiselessly from wooden bowls, without a clatter of china; their thatched houses of bamboo seemed like playthings scattered picturesquely under the palms and mangosteen trees in the tiny kampongs; and the voices of children playing with crickets on the clean-swept dooryards mingled with the cooing of the turtle doves in bamboo cages which hung from the overarching tips of bamboo poles beside the eaves.

Pictures crowd in on me. There is one of little two-wheeled carts and fast-trotting ponies taking my "boy" Mario and me over the Pontjack Pass with our petroleum-can collecting boxes and mats, bound for Tjibodas. Afternoon siestas, the first I ever knew. Sitting on the hotel verandah talking botany with Clotreaux, or hearing stories of black panthers from the pioneer cinchona planter of Java. Christmas in a cinchona plantation with the Lotsys, collecting tiny orchids from the limbs of forest trees felled along a rhinoceros trail. Moonlight walks under the giant bamboos, my first experience with these giant grasses. The smell of the durian in the kampong. The soft notes of the bamboo flute player drifting up in the early evenings from Batoe Tulis. Boys and girls playing in the swiftly running stream below the Hotel Bellevue, as the sunset gilded the storm clouds over the volcano Salak and an indescribable green light suffused the whole landscape. The pleasure of learning an Oriental language and practising it on quiet, willing Javanese, who dropped to their heels and took off their great bamboo hats as I passed. Bargaining with coolies who brought strings of mangosteens, twenty in a bunch, and sold them for a "doppletjie," and then stood watching while I learned how to cut or break the fruits open, and the lovely pink cups with their ivory white contents came into sight. My first experience with a falling coconut leaf, which just missed a boy beneath the palm. Telaga Warna, the wishing lake, where I showed Mr. Lathrop and his friends how a section of liana would drip a glassful of good water into your mouth. . . .

I can bring back the pictures, but, alas, that Java disappeared long years ago.—From "Garden Islands of the Great East—Collecting Seeds From the Philippines and Netherlands India in the Junk Chêng Ho," by DAVID FAIRCHILD. (New York: Scribner.)

Coopers's "Spy" Reaches Fame

COOPER HAD REACHED the age of thirty without even attempting to write a book. In 1820 he remarked one day to his wife that he thought he could write a better novel than the one which he was then reading to her. She immediately challenged him to try, and he promptly wrote the novel called *Precaution*. He chose to have this deal with English life because the critics of his time considered American subjects commonplace and uninteresting. As he knew nothing of English life at first hand, he naturally could not make the pages of *Precaution* vivid with touches of local color.

This book was soon forgotten, and Cooper might never have written another, had not some sensible friends insisted that it was his patriotic duty to make American subjects fashionable. A friend related to him the story of a spy of Westchester County, New York, who during the Revolution served the American cause with rare fidelity and sagacity. Cooper was then living in this very country, and, being attracted by the subject, he soon completed the first volume of *The Spy*, which was at once printed. As he still doubted, however, whether his countrymen would read "a book that treated of their own familiar interests," he delayed writing the second volume for several months. When he did start to write it, his publisher feared that it might be too long to pay, so before Cooper had thought out the intervening chapters, he wrote the last chapter and had it printed and paged to satisfy the publisher. When *The Spy* was published in 1821, it immediately sold well in America, although such was the bondage to English standards of criticism that many who read the book hesitated to express an opinion until they had heard the verdict from England. When the English received the book, however, they fairly devoured it, and it became one of the most widely read tales of the early nineteenth century. Harvey Birch, the hero of the story, is one of the great characters of our early fiction.

Cooper now adopted writing as a profession. In less than thirty years, he wrote more than thirty romances, in most cases of two volumes each. When he went to Europe in 1826, the year of the publication of *The Last of the Mohicans*, he found that his work was as well known abroad as at home. Sir Walter Scott, who met Cooper in Paris, mentions in his diary for November 6, 1826, a reception by a French princess, and adds the note: "Cooper was there, so the American and Scotch lions took the field together."—From "History of American Literature," by REUBEN POST HALLECK. (New York: American Book Co.)

Spring Orchard

Long lanes under bare, forked fruit-trees,
Lie regular and brown.
My eyes walk there, following lines and cross-lines.

Tree-rows revolve like wheel-spokes
As I go riding by.
The straight stem-ranks subtend ten thousand angles.

I love meshwork of lanes in orchards,
Where crooked-fingered boughs
Stretch gnarled knuckles,
Where paths swing in aligned illusion.
I love acres of angled branches
Symmetrically pruned,
Geometrically planted,
Etched black above new, green ground-growth.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1944

Hull Promises Eradication of Naziism in Radio Address to Nation

Secretary of State cites need of utmost co-operation among Allies, rejects De Gaulle committee as Government of France, and foresees just peace in Europe as he reviews United States foreign policy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Outlining United States foreign policy as looking toward full uprooting of Naziism and Fascism in all countries and a sound and just peace in Europe, Secretary of State Cordell Hull last night discussed various aspects of that policy in a nation-wide radiocast. Mr. Hull spoke substantially as follows:

I want to talk with you this evening about the foreign policy of the United States. This is not, as some writers assume, a mysterious game carried on by diplomats with other diplomats in foreign offices all over the world. It is for us the task of focusing and giving effect in the world outside our borders to the will of 135,000,000 people through the constitutional processes which govern our democracy. For this reason our foreign policy must be simple and direct and founded upon the interests and purposes of the American people. It has continuity of basic objectives because it is rooted in the traditions and aspirations of our people. It must, of course, be applied in the light of experience and the lessons of the past.

In talking about foreign policy it is well to remember, as Justice Holmes said, that a page of history is worth a volume of logic. There are three outstanding lessons in our recent history to which I particularly wish to draw your attention.

Strength Increases

In the first place, since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, we and those nations who are now our Allies have moved from relative weakness to strength. In the second place, during that same period we in this country have moved from a deep-seated tendency toward separate action to the knowledge and conviction that only through unity of action can there be achieved in this world the results which are essential for the continuance of free peoples. And, thirdly, we have moved from a careless tolerance of evil institutions to the conviction that free governments and Nazi and Fascist governments cannot exist together in this world, because the very nature of the latter requires them to be aggressors, and the very nature of free governments too often lays them open to treacherous and well laid plans of attack.

An understanding of these points will help to clarify the policy which this Government has been and is following.

In 1940, with the fall of France, the peoples of the free world awoke with horror to find themselves on the very brink of defeat. Only Britain in the West and China in the East stood between them and disaster, and the space on which they stood was narrow and precarious. At that moment, the free nations were militarily weak and their enemies and potential enemies were strong and well-prepared. Even before that this country had begun its preparations for self-defense. Soon thereafter we started upon the long hard road of mobilizing our great natural resources, our vast productive potentialities, and our reserves of manpower to defend ourselves and to strengthen those who were resisting the aggressors.

This was a major decision of foreign policy. Since that decision was made we have moved far from the former position. We and our allies are attaining a strength which can leave no doubt as to the outcome. That outcome is far from achieved. There are desperate periods still before us, but we have built the strength which we sought and we need only to maintain the will to use it.

Determined Nation

This decision which we have made and carried out was not a decision to make a mere sporadic effort. An episode is not a policy. The American people are determined to press forward with our allies to the defeat of our enemies and the destruction of the Nazi and Fascist systems which plunged us into the war. And they are also determined to go on, after the victory, with our allies and all other nations which desire peace and freedom to establish and maintain in full strength the institutions without which peace and freedom cannot be an enduring reality. We cannot move in and out of international co-operation and in and out of participation in the responsibilities of a member of the family of nations. The political, material, and spiritual strength of the free and democratic nations not only is greatly dependent upon the strength which our full participation brings to the common effort, but, as we now know, is a vital factor in our own strength. As it is with the keystone of an arch, neither the keystone nor the arch can stand alone.

This growth of our strength entails consequences in our foreign policy. Let us look at our relations with the neutral nations.

In the two years following Pearl Harbor, while we were mustering our strength and helping to restore that of our allies, our relations with these neutral nations and their attitude toward our enemies were conditioned by the position in which we found ourselves. We have constantly sought to keep before them what they, of course, know—that upon our victory hangs their very existence and freedom as independent nations. We have sought in every way to reduce the aid which their trade with the enemy gives him and to increase the strength which we might draw from them. But our power was limited. They and we have continually been forced to accept compromise which we certainly would not have chosen.

That period, I believe, is rapidly drawing to a close. It is clear to all that our strength and that of our allies now makes only one outcome of this war possible. That strength now makes it clear that we are not asking these neutral nations to expose themselves to certain destruction when we ask them not to prolong the war, with its consequences of suffering and death, by sending aid to the enemy. . . .

The Allied strength has now grown to the point where we are on the verge of great events. Of military events I cannot speak. It is enough that they are in the hands of men who have the complete trust of the American people. We await their development with absolute confidence. But I can and should discuss with you what may happen close upon the heels of military action.

As I look at the map of Europe, certain things seem clear to me. As the Nazis go down to defeat, they will inevitably leave behind them in Germany and the satellite states of southeastern Europe a legacy of confusion. It is essential that we and our allies establish the control necessary to bring order out of this chaos as rapidly as possible and do everything possible to prevent its spread to the German-occupied countries of eastern and western Europe while they are in the throes of re-establishing government and repairing the most brutal ravages of the war. If confusion should spread throughout Europe, it is difficult to over-emphasize the seriousness of the disaster that may follow. Therefore, for us, for the world, and for the countries concerned a stable Europe should be an immediate objective of Allied policy.

Stability and order do not and cannot mean reaction. Order there must be to avoid chaos. But it must be achieved in a manner which will give full scope to men and women who look forward, men and women who will end Fascism and all its works and create the institutions of a free and democratic way of life.

France for French

It is hard to imagine a stable Europe if there is instability in its component parts, of which France is one of the most important. What, then, is our policy toward France? Our first concern is to defeat the enemy, drive him from French territory, and the territory of all the adjacent countries which he has overrun. To do this the supreme military commander must have unfettered authority. But we have no purpose or wish to govern France or to administer any affairs save those which are necessary for military operations against the enemy. It is of the utmost importance that civil authority in France should be exercised by Frenchmen, should be swiftly established, and should operate in accordance with advanced planning as fully as military operations will permit. It is essential that the material foundations of the life of the French people be at once restored or resumed. Only in this way can stability be achieved.

It has always been our thought in planning for this end that we should look to Frenchmen to undertake civil administration and assist them in that task without compromisng in any way the right of the French people to choose the ultimate form and personnel of the government which they may wish to establish. That must be left to the free and untrammeled choice of the French people.

The President and I are clear, therefore, as to the need, from the outset, of French civil administration—and democratic French administration—in France. We are disposed to see the French Committee of National Liberation exercise leadership to establish law and order under the supervision of the Allied commander in chief. The committee has given public assurance that it does not propose to perpetuate its authority. On the contrary, it has given assurance that it wishes at the earliest possible date to have the French people exercise their own sovereign will in accordance with French constitutional processes. The committee is, of course, not the government of France and we cannot recognize it as such. In accordance with this understanding of mutual purposes the committee will have every opportunity to undertake civil administration and our co-operation and help in every practicable way in making it successful. It has been a symbol of the spirit of France and of French resistance.

In Italy our interests are likewise in assisting in the development at the earliest moment of a free and democratic Italian government. As I said some moments ago, we have learned that there cannot be any compromise with Fascism—whether in Italy or in any other country. It must always be the enemy and it must be our determined policy to do all in our power to end it. Here again, within these limits, it is not our purpose or policy to impose the ultimate form or personnel of government. Here again we wish to give every opportunity for a free expression of a free Italy. We had hoped that before this enough of Italy would have been freed so that we might have had at least a preliminary expression of that will. Events have not progressed according to our hopes.

The present situation, then, is this: In October, 1943, the President, Mr. Churchill, and Marshal Stalin accepted the active co-operation of the Italian Government and its armed forces as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany under the supervision of an Allied Control Commission. The declaration regarding Italy made at Moscow by the British, Soviet and American Governments confirmed the policy initiated by the British and American Governments that the Italian Government shall be made more democratic by the introduction of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed fascism; that all institutions and organizations created by the Fascist regime shall be suppressed; that all Fascists or pro-Fascist elements shall be removed from the administration and from the institutions and organizations of a public character; and that democratic organs of local governments shall be created. Finally, it recites that nothing in the declaration should operate against the right of the Italian people "ultimately to choose their own form of government."

Policy in Action

This policy has been and is being carried out. Only that part which calls for the introduction into the central government of more democratic elements has not yet been put into effect. This does not signify any change in the clear and announced policy. Thus far it has been thought by those chiefly responsible for the military situation that it would be prejudiced by an imposed reconstruction of the government, and a reconstruction by agreement has not yet been possible. . . .

What I have said related to some of the most immediate of our problems and the effect of our policy toward them as we and our allies have moved from a position of weakness to one of strength. There remain the more far-reaching relations between us and our allies in dealing with our enemies and in providing for future peace, freedom from aggression, opportunity for expanding material well-being. Here I would only mislead you if I spoke of definitive solutions. These require the slow, hard process, essential to enduring and accepted solutions among free peoples, of full discussion with our allies and among our own people. But such discussion is now in progress. After two years of intensive study, the basis upon which our policy must be founded is soundly established; the direction is clear; and the general methods of accomplishment are emerging.

This basis of policy and these methods rest upon the second of the lessons which I said at the outset of my remarks was found in the pages of our recent history. It is that action upon these matters cannot be separate but must be agreed and united action. This is fundamental. It must underlie the entire range of our policy. The free nations have been brought to the very brink of destruction by allowing themselves to be separated and divided. If any lesson has ever been hammered home with blood and suffering, that one has been. And the lesson is not yet ended.

However difficult the road may be, there is no hope of turning victory into enduring peace unless the real interests of this country, the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union and China are harmonized and unless they agree and act together. This is the solid framework upon which all future policy and international organization must be built. It offers the fullest opportunity for the development of institutions in which all free nations may participate democratically, through which the material interests of all may be advanced. But without an enduring understanding between these four nations upon their fundamental purposes, interests and obligations to one another, all organizations to preserve peace are creations on paper and the path is wide open again for the rise of a new aggressor. . . .

There has been discussion recently of the Atlantic Charter and of its application to various situations. The Charter is an expression of fundamental objectives toward which we and our allies are directing our policies. It states that the nations accepting it are not fighting for the sake of aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise. It lays down the common principles upon which rest the hope of liberty, economic opportunity, peace and security through international co-operation.

Points Direction

It is not a code of law from which detailed answers to every question can be distilled by painstaking analysis of its words and phrases. It points the direction in which solutions are to be sought; it does not give solutions. It charts the course upon which we are embarked and shall continue. That course includes the prevention of aggression and the establishment of world security. The charter certainly does not prevent any steps, including those relating to enemy states, necessary to achieve these objectives. What is fundamental is the objectives of the charter and the determination to achieve them.

It is hardly to be supposed that all the more than 30 boundary questions in Europe can be settled while the fighting is still in progress. This does not mean that certain questions may not and should not in the meantime be settled by friendly conference and agreement. We are at all times ready to further an understanding and settlement of questions which may arise between our Allies, as is exemplified by our offer to be of such service to Poland and the Soviet Union. Our offer is still open. Our policy upon these matters, as upon all others, is the fundamental necessity for agreed action and the prevention of disunity among us.

So it is with the basic conviction that we must have agreed action and unity of action that we have gone to work upon the form and substance of an international organization to maintain peace and prevent aggression, and upon the economic and other co-operative arrangements which are necessary in order that we maintain our position as a working partner with other free nations. All of these matters are in different stages of development.

It is obvious, of course, that no matter how brilliant and desirable any course may seem it is wholly impracticable and impossible unless it is a course which finds basic acceptance, not only by our allies, but by the people of this country and by the legislative branch of this government, which, under our Constitution, shares with the executive power and responsibility for final action.

All Must Agree

A proposal is worse than useless if it is not acceptable to those nations who must share with us the responsibility for its execution. It is dangerous for us and misleading to them if in the final outcome it does not have the necessary support in this country. It is therefore, necessary both abroad and at home not to proceed by presenting elaborate proposals, which only produce divergence of opinion upon details, many of which may be immaterial. The only practical course is to begin by obtaining agreements, first, upon broad principles, setting forth direction and general policy. We must then go on to explore alternative methods and finally settle upon a proposal which embodies the principal elements of agreement and leaves to future experience and discussion those matters of comparative detail which at present remain in the realm of speculation. . . .

In this war we are proceeding with the matter of an international organization to maintain peace and prevent aggression. Such an organization must be based upon firm and binding obligations that the member nations will not use force against each other and against any other nation except in accordance with the arrangements made. It must provide for the maintenance of adequate forces to preserve peace and it must provide the institutions and procedures for calling this force into action to preserve peace. But it must provide more than this. It must provide for an international court for the development and application of law to the settlement of international controversies which fall within the realm of law; for the development of machinery for adjusting controversies to which the field of law has not yet been extended; and for other institutions for the development of new rules to keep abreast of a changing world with new problems and new interests.

We are at a stage where much of the work of formulating plans for the organization to maintain peace has been accomplished. It is right and necessary that we should have the advice and help of an increasing number of members of the Congress. Accordingly, I have requested the chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations to designate a representative, bi-partisan group for this purpose. Following these and similar discussions with members of the House of Representatives, we shall be in a position to go forward again with other nations and, upon learning their views, be able to submit to the democratic processes of discussion a more concrete proposal.

No Compromise

With the same determination to achieve agreement and unity we talked with our allies at Teheran regarding the treatment of Nazi Germany, and with our allies at Cairo regarding the treatment which should be accorded Japan. In the formulation of our policy towards our enemies we are moved both by the two lessons from our history of which I have spoken and by the third. This is that there can be no compromise with Fascism and Naziism. It must go everywhere. Its leaders, its institutions, the power which supports it must go. They can expect no negotiated peace, no compromise, no opportunity to return.

Upon that this people and this government are determined and our allies are equally determined. We have found no difference of opinion among our allies that the organization and purposes of the Nazi state and its Japanese counterpart, and the military system in all its ramifications upon which they rest, are, and by their very nature must be, directed toward conquest. There was no disagreement that even after the defeat of the enemy there will be no security unless and until our victory is used to destroy those systems to their very foundation. The action which must be taken to achieve these ends must be, as I have said, agreed action. We are working with our allies now upon these courses.

The conference at Moscow, as you will recall, established the European advisory commission, which is now at work in London upon the treatment of Germany. Out of these discussions will come back to the governments for their consideration proposals for concrete action.

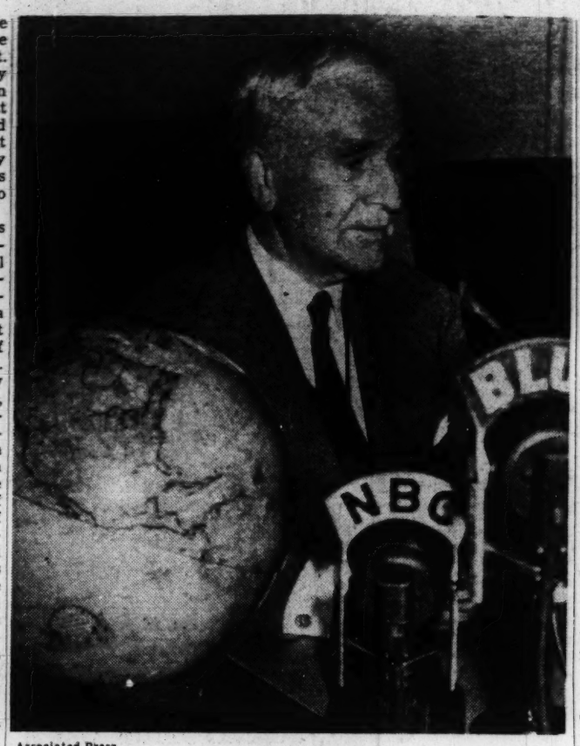
Along with arrangements by which nations may be secure and free must go arrangements by which men and women who compose those nations may live and have the opportunity through their efforts to improve their material condition. As I said earlier, we will fail indeed if we win a victory only to let the free peoples of this world, through any absence of action on our part, sink into weakness and despair. . . .

Work Advanced

I shall not on this occasion be able to explain the work which has been done—and it is extensive—in these fields. In many of them proposals are far advanced toward the stage of discussion with members of the Congress prior to formulation for public discussion.

I hope, however, that I have been able in some measure to bring before you the immensity of the task which lies before us all, the nature of the difficulties which are involved, and the conviction and purpose with which we are attacking them. Our foreign policy is comprehensive, is stable, and is known of all men. As the President has said, neither he nor I have made or will make any secret agreement or commitment, political or financial. The officials of the Government have not been unmindful of the responsibility resting upon them; nor have they spared either energy or such abilities as they possess in discharging that responsibility.

We are in a year of a national election in which it is easy to arouse controversy on almost any subject, whether or not the subject is an issue in the campaign. You, therefore, as well as we who are in public office, bear a great responsibility. It is the responsibility of avoiding needless controversy in the formulation of your judgments. It is the responsibility for sober and considered thought and expression. It is the responsibility for patience both with our allies and with those who must speak for you with them. Once before in our lifetime we fell into disunity and became ineffective in world affairs by reason of it. Should this happen again, it will be a tragedy to you and to your children and to the world for generations.



Associated Press

Cordell Hull
Secretary of State

Hull Backs Roosevelt On Atlantic Charter

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 10

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull apparently do not share Prime Minister Churchill's belief that the Atlantic Charter is in need of some modification and revision.

Mr. Hull gave the Administration's views on the Charter in his radio address last night, taking pains to point out that it does not apply and was not intended to apply to specific questions but only to set forth major objectives. The Charter had been criticized in Britain on the claim that its principles did not apply to current political situations developing in Europe and Mr. Churchill had told the House of Commons that perhaps it should be revised.

Kung Gains New Power as Chairman of China Bank

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Appointment of Dr. H. H. Kung, head of China's great Central Bank, to supplant Dr. T. V. Soong as Chairman of the Board of the Bank of China brings to a climax the too long feud between the two brothers-in-law. It gives to Dr. Kung greater power than anyone in Free China, save Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, unless an exception be made in the case of the War Minister, Gen. Ho Ying-ching, whose control of the military machine might be decisive if matters ever reached a phase of violence.

The culmination of the Kung-Soong rivalry was so quiet and peaceful as to have made no sound audible to the outside world. Due unquestionably to Chungking's tight censorship, only the barest fact of the turnover was telegraphed out.

The item was so brief and outwardly unimportant that it was either relegated to back pages or ignored. Yet it had political and economic importance probably transcending any development since the Sian kidnaping of the Generalissimo in 1936, an event which led to unification of contending Chinese factions for the war with Japan which started the following summer.

Gradually the power of Dr. Kung has been enlarged, but Dr. Soong's retention of his hold on the Bank of China has been one of the reins which has held this increasing power in check up to now. Although Dr. Kung is President of the Executive Yuan and Finance Minister, as against Dr. Soong's official post as Foreign Minister, the value of Dr. Kung's Central Bank has tended to become more dependent upon the Bank of China.

Period of Intense Inflation

The Central Bank was founded as a bank of issue, and China is now going through a period of terrific inflation. The Bank of China on the other hand was founded mostly for foreign dealings, and its foreign exchange hold on U. S. dollars and British pounds sterling has made it an enviable political possession. Some time ago, in fact, there were reports that Dr. Kung had said he would just as soon let go of the Central Bank altogether if he could not operate it in conjunction with the Bank of China. This he can now do.

Dr. Soong returned to Chungking from Washington last autumn, and immediately became the center of a dense cloud of rumors. He was said to have spoken with his accustomed brusque candor in explaining to the Generalissimo why the United States did not regard itself as able to meet every Chinese war requirement at a time when the issue in Europe was not yet settled with an Allied victory.

As one of the results of this frankness, Dr. Soong was reported to have resigned from the Foreign Ministership. Although no confirmation has been forthcoming officially, this report of resignation has persisted through the months; and Dr. Soong has at least given it the support of remaining away from his office although he stayed in Chungking.

The one thing which Dr. Soong was known to cherish beyond all else was his chairmanship of the Bank of China Board. Few observers believed that he could lose it.

Larger Government Share

Recently the Bank of China held its annual meeting of shareholders and the usual 12 members of the Board of Directors were elected—including both Dr. Kung and Dr. Soong. This seemed routine, and included an increase of $20,000,000 [Chinese currency] in government shares, effective as of last year.

But then came a meeting of the Board, at which appeared not only the usual dozen directors but 13 others, put in by the Government and dedicated to the proposition that Dr. Soong should be voted out and Dr. Kung voted in. By this simple and effective process, according to United Press' account of the proceedings, was the turnover achieved.

It is impossible to say whether this caught Dr. Soong himself by surprise, but reactions upon the Chinese communities in New York and Washington certainly indicates that nothing of the sort was expected in this country.

Consternation and jubilation prevailed, according to whether the individuals were regarded as of the Soong or the Kung camps. An informal checkup of Chinese recently arrived and in more or less key positions indicates that even in the United States, Kung adherents have been gaining in number and influence.

Dr. Soong almost certainly will be given a face-saving readjustment of position. Recent word from Chungking has suggested that a War Economics Ministry might be created for him. Others foresee a mission or post abroad.

Quite likely, Dr. Soong will find something congenial and in the field primarily of economics—in which he shines—rather than in politics where he is considerably less outstanding. But nothing can replace what the loss of the Bank of China costs him. Postwar plans in which he was known to be vitally interested cannot go far without foreign exchange to implement them, and the Bank of China held the key to China's mounting total of foreign exchange which grows hourly as the printing-presses turn out Chinese paper money to "pay" for the hard cash of other lands, notably the United States whose military outlays in China are the biggest gold-mine any Chinese Government ever discovered.

Dr. Soong remains Foreign Minister, providing he decides to hold on. By Chinese custom, and also because he still has many admirers and considerable political backing, he is likely to be dealt with gently as to his desires now that he has lost his one greatest weapon.

China to Use U. S. Gold as Stabilizer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Vice-Premier and Finance Minister, declared in a press interview at Kunming, China, that China would use $200,000,000 in gold, purchased from the United States, to stabilize prices and absorb idle capital "in order to strengthen the Chinese dollar." Dr. Kung's statement was reported by the Chungking Radio in a broadcast picked up by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Dr. Kung explained that with gold available in the market "people likely will abandon the idea of hoarding commodities and invest their money in gold." This, he said, would have the effect of stabilizing prices.

Too Many Orchids, Girl Gets Rose Bush

NEWARK, N. J., (AP)—A serviceman overseas sent an order to a local florist for a $30 corsage of orchids to be sent to his girl on Easter Sunday.

"I figured if the girl went to church wearing $30 worth of orchids her friends could not see her for the blooms," the florist said.

He sent a $10 orchid corsage and pedestal and jardiniere with a blooming rose bush in it. A note explained the reason for the change in the order.

Japan Mortgaged to Hilt but Not Bankrupt

This article is by Russell Brines, veteran correspondent in the Far East, who recently returned to the United States after two years' internment by the Japanese.

Mortgaged to the last yen of its national income, Japan is fighting a total war economically and militarily. But national bankruptcy seems far distant.

Reaching what, for the Japanese, are astronomical figures, the 1934-44 budget totals 45,000,000,000 yen—more than $11,000,000,000 under the prewar rate of exchange.

That is the exact total of the national income. Japanese officials argue that total war cannot be fought unless the budget reaches the full extent of the nation's earning power.

On that premise, Tokyo leaders are planning a 60,000,000,000 yen budget for 1944-45. Optimistic estimates are that the national income will reach that figure during the current fiscal year.

The present budget is 15 times greater than the nation's economic blueprint in 1931; it is three times larger than the 1939-40 budget which included mammoth sums for mechanization of the Army and enlargement of the Navy, in preparation for the Pacific struggle.

The budget includes the first profit from conquest that the Japanese people have seen acknowledged—a 3,000,000,000 yen item listed as income from the southern regions for the "common war effort."

Paper Money Prosperity

This "saturation budgeting" does not mean that the Japanese have found a method to prevent wartime profiteering or that they are excessively taxing the rich.

Inflation and the wartime labor shortage have precipitated during the past few years an extensive "paper money" prosperity among workers in war industries. Before 1937, a factory worker was fortunate to receive 100 yen monthly; now he may make 1,000.

Profits reach in an increasing scale to the big financiers. The Government takes a heavy share through taxes, but its biggest income is through enforced sale of War Bonds.

Confiscation in Effect

The middle class buys proportionately the biggest share of these bonds. Thousands of office workers still receive only 50 yen monthly, and they pay about 15 per cent of this for what are called "Government loans." The scale slides upward, so that a Japanese earning 300 yen monthly returns about a third of it to the Government.

War workers, of course, pay more. But, even discounting War Bonds, taxes and higher living costs, the average factory hand still clears far more than he thought possible eight years ago. Shortages of luxury products limit his ability to spend his income.

Throughout Japan's middle and upper classes, War Bonds are recognized, tacitly at least, as outright Government confiscation. A year ago, brokers in the large cities redeemed them for 14 sen on the yen. Today, the brokers refuse to take them.

Inflation and currency instability are prevalent throughout all of occupied Asia. Military issues of "printing press" local currency are circulated without official backing, save bayonets.

Yet the prospect of national bankruptcy appears remote to trained economic observers who have returned recently from Asia. They say there are four signposts to national bankruptcy—agricultural production, the supply of raw materials for industry, transportation and commerce, and money.

Of these, money is the least important in itself. It merely facilitates the other three more basic activities.

Transportation now is the weakest link of the three basic economic factors. There are many evidences that shipping has been disrupted by Allied submarine activities and bombings. But it is evident that shipping is not yet paralyzed.

Intensification of the Allied blockade to the point of seriously curtailing shipping would not necessarily precipitate either an economic or military collapse. Japan has built up vast reserve stock piles during the past two years, and has fed them to remote factories which are not accessible from present Allied air bases. Also Japan depends considerably for her domestic food supply upon the products of her own islands and Korea.

Consequently, these observers see no prospect of national bankruptcy in the near future. If it comes, they say, it will be the result of successive hammer blows or war aimed against raw material production centers, transportation facilities, and industrial plants.

Pumpkin-Soybean Cultivation in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 10

Premier Hideki Tojo's government today announced details of a countrywide "Vacant Lots Utilization Program" under which the land along railroad lines and highways, as well as other available "vacant areas," will be put to use for growing pumpkins and soybeans to help solve Japan's war food problems.

The Japanese Domei agency, in a Romanized Japanese wireless dispatch reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, said that 15,000,000 Japanese youth would be mobilized to carry out "the pumpkins-soybeans cultivation program."

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Roddy Meets the Circus

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Along Comes Judy Jo," "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Two

In a minute Roddy looked up—yes, the girl was still there, and the card was still in his hand.

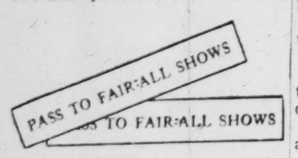
"You sure do beat the Dutch, Am-rils!" he said.

"Ho!" laughed the girl, "that's only my Show name. I'm S'rel. It's really Sarah, for Granny O'Toole, an' Ellen for Grandmother Montmorency, but ev'rybody calls me S'rel. What's your name?"

Roddy told her.

"I've got two passes for the Fair, over in Oldtown," said S'rel. "Want to go?"

She reached down in her pocket again, and showed Roddy two little pink cards that read:



Roddy scowled. "That's over the other side of the Great Wood," he said, doubtfully.

"Well, what of it! Want to go?" Oh my! Did Roddy want to go!

A Fair! Roddy had never been to a Fair. But what would Mother say?

"You'd never find your way through the wood," he said.

"Is that so!" S'rel was scowling now. "Well, then, come on an' I'll show you!"

Roddy hesitated.

"I dare you!"

"Oh, all right," growled Roddy. Maybe Mother wouldn't mind if he went with someone who knew the way.

So off they went, down the road toward the Great Wood. Then, as they went in between the big trees, S'rel stopped and looked around.

"Ho!" said Roddy, "so you're lost—I thought as much!"

"Did you? Well, I'm not, look there!"

Roddy looked.

There, on a low branch was tied a red rag. And beyond, Roddy could see another and another.

"My Uncle O-so-wee made me a trail," said S'rel. "Come on!"

A Well Blazed Trail

On they raced, through the dark woods, watching all the while for the red rags. Roddy ran, and he jumped. He thought he was pretty good at running and jumping, and he was, too. But S'rel!

She leaped, light as a feather, caught hold of branches and swung herself from tree to tree, for all the world like a little monkey in a faded cotton dress and pigtails!

Roddy tried to do it, too, but only got a long scratch on his chin, and a bruised knee.

"Better not try that," called S'rel.

"Guess I can do anything a girl can do," shouted Roddy, as he bound a grubby handkerchief about his knee.

"Not this girl," called S'rel. "I've done trapeze stunts ever since I was knee-high to a grasshopper. Mom an' Pop used to toss me across the Big Top in their trapeze act when I was a baby, but the Children's Society an' Grandmother Montmorency made 'em stop."

"Your mother and father trapeze performers?" asked Roddy, awed.

"Yep," said S'rel, briefly.

"Oh, my goodness!" gasped Roddy.

Make Believe Uncles

On they raced, watching for the red rags, and after a while they could see patches of blue sky between the trees—they were nearly through the wood!

Suddenly S'rel started up a steep little path. "My uncles live up here," she said. "They aren't really my uncles, but I call 'em that. Uncle Teeny gave me the passes for the Fair. Come along!"

She raced on, way ahead. Roddy could not keep up with her—but then he remembered the card S'rel had given him. It said 'Acrobat'! Well, he knew what acrobat meant. That made him feel a little better!

He scrambled on. S'rel was out of sight, but Roddy could hear voices—S'rel's and her uncles', most likely.

The next minute he saw a wee little house, and there, hurrying down the path to meet S'rel were a lot of tiny old men with long gray beards and shiny bald heads!

Roddy remembered the stories his mother had read to him. Could they be The Seven Dwarfs, or Hendrick Hudson's Little Men?

S'rel was calling him. "Come on, Roddy. These are my uncles, Mr. Thimblefinger, Mr. Small, Mr. Mite, Mr. Littlejohn, Count O-so-wee, Mr. Teeny and Mr. Little."

The tiny men greeted Roddy cordially. "So you are going to the Fair," they said. "Do come in and rest a bit."

He went into the yard and sat down on a low seat built around a tree. He pinched himself. Yes, he was awake, sure enough.

Then he saw a sign on the little house that read:

HOME FOR RETIRED CIRCUS MIDGETS

"So that's it," said Roddy to himself. He felt quite relieved, for he had thought they must surely be trolls or something out of a fairy tale.

He had no more than settled down to rest, though, when he heard a noise and looked up. And then—he blushed afterwards, whenever he thought about it—he screamed.

For there, high above the tree-tops was a great head at the end of oh, such a long neck!

S'rel laughed.

"You needn't look so scared, Roddy," she said, "that's only Uncle Teeny's pet giraffe!"

"Maybe S'rel didn't tell you, sonny," said Uncle Teeny, "that we board old circus animals. That's Blossom—she's retired, like us. We're all Show people, you know."

Well, that sounded reasonable.

"Yes, sir," said Roddy, with a sigh of relief.

"How'd you like to see some of our boarders, young feller?" asked Uncle Small.

Oh my, Roddy would!

(To be continued next Monday.)

The Story Starts Here

Out for a long walk all alone, because he had no one to play with, Roddy had met a girl no bigger than himself, who said she performed in the circus. She and her aunt were staying in an old house near the wood, and Roddy was astonished to see her aunt walking on a wire from the house to the barn. The girl, whose name was Amaryllis, turned the most wonderful handsprings and cartwheels. Was he dreaming? Roddy wondered.

Hurrying down the path were a lot of tiny men

The Music-Box

April has a music box—
Hear its "Tinkle, tinkle,"
Playing little silvery tunes
While the raindrops sprinkle.

MARION DOYLE

Daffodils

Daffodils are telephones
The fairies use to call
Each other or the merry elves
To tea or to a ball.

The wires are dainty blue-bell chains
That tinkle in the breeze
And send out clear and silvery rings
For every "Number, please."
The operator is the wind
Who, in his jolly play,
Speeds every tiny fairy's message
On its shining way.

And people, too, may overhear,
Some bright and glad spring day,
A fairy conversation where
The daffodils are gay.

MARY LUCRETIA BARKER

Jack Horner's Party

We received ever so many excellent papers and drawings last month for Jack Horner's Party, and we are mailing books to the boys and girls whose contributions won plums from Jack Horner's Pie. We have space today to publish some of the stories. The others will be printed next week, together with the drawings that won prizes. Be sure to watch for them.

If you want to join in the fun, send in your best stories or pictures to Jack Horner's Party, Junior Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway St., Boston 15, Massachusetts. Be sure to have Mother or some other grownup sign your work, telling us your age and whether the paper was your own original, uncopied, and unaided work, so that we may include it for consideration.

A Butterfly's Story

Once upon a time there was a little butterfly, and her name was Mary. One day she decided to go for a walk. She was walking along when she met Buzzy Bee.

They decided to go up the hill to smell the sweet clover. Just then they met Mr. Turtle. They heard a queer noise, "I am going to eat you."

Mr. Turtle said that was only a voice up in the sky. It was a bird up in the tree.

Just then all of them ran to Mary's house for a little party. After the party, they had drinks of orange pop. Then it was evening and they all went home and had supper and went to bed.

Judy Berger, 5,
Phoenix, Arizona

I Saw a Whale

I have a little brother named Dicky. He is two years old, he knows how to talk a little, and he is a very good boy. My brother was born in Plymouth and I was born in Bulgaria. We came on a boat and the boat was splashing. I used to run on the boat.

I saw a whale. First I saw his mouth. His mouth is so big that a man can go inside it. The sea pushed it over the rocks in Cohasset. The hole on his head where he sprays water up was wrinkled. When he swallows fish he does not swallow the water. He keeps it somewhere in his mouth. Then he throws it out of the hole on the top of his forehead. The whale was hard as a stone. The whale could not go back to the ocean because they tied a rope on his tail to a tree. This is the end of the whale story.

Robert Jordan, 6,
Weymouth Heights, Mass.

My Pussy

I have a little Pussy and he used to hang on to my legs. I give him a lot of milk and he likes it very much. He is a very good Pussy. He gets on my doll's pram. He is so black I cannot see him on the black rug. He likes to play with me, and when I am just ready to go to school he wants to come with me.

Ruth Scott, 7,
Dublin, Ireland.

Two Little Kittens

Two little kittens came to our house. We named them Blackie and Tiger. Tiger is fluffy and plump, but Blackie is smooth and slick.

They like to play with anything that makes a noise on the floor. They like to roll marbles on the floor and play with them. They like to chew up paper, and they chew on buttons, too. They also like to play with a string. I tied a string to a pencil and hung it on a chair. I knitted a string with a little tassel on it and hung that up for them.

They are the sleepiest cats I have ever seen, and they sleep in the funniest positions. They are afraid of our dog Skippy, and run under the house when he barks.

When Mother and Daddy go for a walk, Blackie and Tiger follow them for a way but soon get tired and come back home.

The little girl next door likes Tiger the best because he was the prettiest kitten. They really enjoy eating, but they like their milk best of all.

Ruth A. Canady, 8,
Taft, California.

My Pet Chick

Every Spring Daddy gets a lot of chicks, nearly all of them black. My sister and I always have one for a pet. When our pets are big enough, we take them into the field and catch bugs and grasshoppers for them. It is fun to watch them chase the insects.

One day my Uncle came to see us. He brought a camera and took a lot of pictures of my sister and me, and our pet chickens. In the fall, my chicken laid an egg every other day. One day Daddy, my sister and I went down to the store, about a half-mile away. When we got back Diane's chicken was gone. We hunted all over. At last we found it. It had crawled under a log out of the sun.

Once in the winter I went down to get the eggs, and I found a little chicken under the roost. I quickly picked him up and put him out in the entry, and put feed and milk in front of him. He ate a great deal, and then I got him an apple.

Joy Bamford, 11,
Young's Cove Road,
New Brunswick,
Canada.

S'rel swung herself from tree to tree

Little Sparrow

The wind had rumpled his feathers,
He shivered in winter's chill
He'd had but a morsel of dinner
When he flew to the windowsill.

"Come in, you poor little Sparrow!"
The pampered Canary cried.
"You shall share my cage and my birdseed.
You'll be warm and safe, inside!"

"No—come out with me!" said the Sparrow.
"Perch high in the snowy tree!
Come fly with the wind; breathe the good fresh air!
Stretch your wings, and be free—be free!"

LENA B. ELLINGWOOD

Barnyard Capers

By H. E. M. Sellen

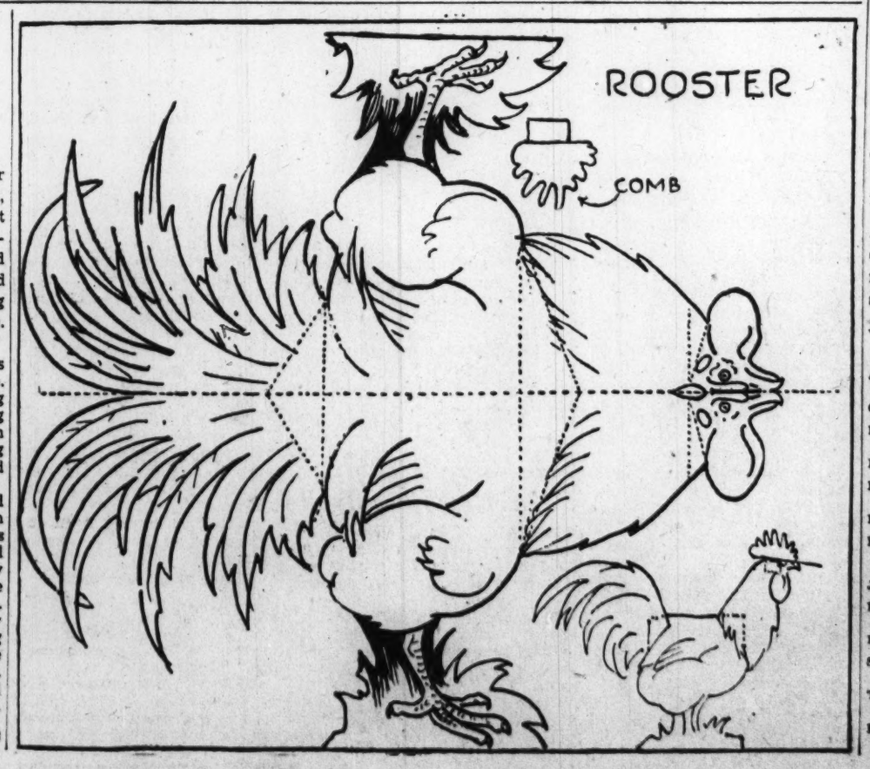
Paste the picture of the rooster on thin cartridge, or construction, paper, and when it is dry, cut it out carefully. Fold the tail backwards along the straight dotted line. Then straighten it again and fold the tail downwards along both short slanting dotted lines. Straighten once more.

Fold the shoulders backwards along the straight dotted line. Straighten and fold again along the slanting dotted line, bending head forwards. Straighten again and fold head backwards along straight dotted line, then forward along both slanting dotted lines.

Straighten once more and fold along central dotted line from beak to tail feathers. The tail folds can now be pleated to draw tail up, and the shoulder folds to draw neck up. The folds at back of face can be pleated to draw head down.

Color your rooster for a very realistic effect. Cut a slot along the thick black line between the eyes and insert the comb in place. Be sure to cut out the small oval indicated on neck to form a curve.

(Watch for another barnyard animal Monday after next.)



Postwar Blueprint Announced For United States of Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—A blueprint for postwar reconstruction in the Old World was made public here today in the form of a detailed draft of a constitution for a United States of Europe released under the imprimatur of the Pan-European Conference and New York University.

Comprised of 95 articles guaranteeing, among other things, a bill of rights for each citizen of the constitutent states and a European customs union, the document is modelled after the constitution of the Swiss Confederation.

Its purpose, as explained by Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, of the university's Research Seminar, is to allow a maximum of independence compatible with the varying political and economic self-interests of all the European states.

Common Bill of Rights

"The United States of Europe would therefore become a political organization very different from that of the United States of America," he writes in a brief introduction to the constitution. "For the States of Europe would be united only in a strictly limited sense, for the sake of their common security, liberty and prosperity."

The common Bill of Rights, for example, expresses nothing but the liberal principles recognized by all civilized constitutions and legislative codes in pre-fascist Europe which merely have to be confirmed by a European authority.

Count Coudenhove - Kalergi notes that the draft includes a Bill of Social Rights too, thus marking the profound evolution of opinion that has been expressed by the Beveridge Plan in England and the Bill of Social Rights advocated in this country by President Roosevelt.

Right With Power

Provision for a common defense system, he writes, stems from the tragic fate of the League of Nations, which gave new evidence that right without power is ineffective and postulated the need for force stronger than any national force in Europe to insure freedom for every state and individual.

The United States of Europe is defined in the constitution as "an association of sovereign states which have decided to establish and maintain common institutions in the interest of their security, prosperity and liberty."

As outlined in the constitution, this Union would find its supreme authorities vested in a Congress, consisting of a House of Representatives and a House of States. A seven-man European Council would represent the representative branch of the government, and a 15-man Supreme Court would pass on constitutional issues.

The House of Representatives would be formed by delegates from all the democratic chambers of European parliaments, the House of States by two delegates from every member State. The Council is to be elected by the Congress every four years, and its chairman is to act as President of the United States of Europe.

The draft was formulated by a group of American and European political scientists under the direction of Professor Fernando de los Rios, former Spanish ambassador to the United States, Prof. Arnold J. Zurcher, director of the university's Institute on Postwar Reconstruction, Dr. Stephen P. Ladas, executive secretary of the American Friends of Greece and Count Covdenhove-Kalergi.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Essex
Colchester: Co-operative Hall, Eld Lane, 3:30 p. m., May 14.

Lancashire
Liverpool (joint lecture): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 7 p. m., May 23.

Suffolk
Ipswich: Public Hall, Westgate Street, 3 p. m., May 28.

Yorkshire
Leeds (Third Church): Victoria Hall, Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 30.

Scotland

Dunbartonshire
Helensburgh: Victoria Hall, 3 p. m., May 28.

United States

Arizona
Prescott: 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Winslow: Church Edifice, Kinsley and Maple, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

California
Bell (First Church, Bell and Maywood): Church Edifice, 6305 Vinevale Avenue, 8 p. m., April 17.
Burbank: Church Edifice, 300 East San Jose Avenue, 8 p. m., April 21.
Glendale (First Church): 300 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 21.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., April 17.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 3 p. m., April 16.
Los Angeles (Nineteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 1650 Federal Avenue, West Los Angeles, 8 p. m., April 18.
Mill Valley: Old Mill School Auditorium, Throckmorton Avenue, 8 p. m., April 16.
Montebello: Church Edifice, 149 South Park Avenue, 8 p. m., April 21.
Orange: Orange Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 16.
Oxnard: Church Edifice, Second and D Streets, 8 p. m., April 17.
Pasadena (Second Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 20.
Riverside: Church Edifice, Sixth and Lemon Streets, 8 p. m., April 18.
San Diego (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 2442 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., April 20.
San Diego (auspices Sixth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 2442 Second Avenue, 2:30 p. m., April 16.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., April 18.
San Leandro: Church Edifice, 105 Dutton Avenue, 8 p. m., April 18.
San Mateo: Church Edifice, 150 El Camino Real, 3 p. m., April 16.

Colorado
Greeley: Greeley High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 16.

Delaware
Milford: Grange Hall, 3:30 p. m., April 16.

Florida
Miami Beach: Miami Beach Senior High School Auditorium, 1420 Drexel Avenue, 3 p. m., April 16.

Idaho
Boise: Boise High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Illinois
Berwyn: Berwyn Masonic Temple, 3310 South Oak Park Avenue, 3 p. m., April 16. (Note change of hour.)
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 112 East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 21.
Chicago Heights: Church Edifice, Lincoln Way and Edgewood Avenue, 8 p. m., April 16.
Elgin: Universalist Church, Du Page and Villa Streets, 8 p. m., April 21.
Galesburg: Beecher Chapel, 2:30 p. m., April 16.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Greenleaf Avenue and Beach Road, 8 p. m., April 17.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., April 20.

Indiana
Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 5926 Calumet Avenue, 8 p. m., April 18.
Indianapolis (Second Church): Murat Temple, New Jersey and Michigan Streets, 8 p. m., April 18.
La Porte: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.
Michigan City: High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Streets, 3 p. m., April 16.

Kentucky
Covington (First Church): Covington Public Library, Robbins and Scott Street, 8:15 p. m., April 18.
Owensboro: Senior High School Auditorium, 1800 Frederica Street, 8 p. m., April 20.

Maryland
Baltimore (Second Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal Avenue, 3 p. m., April 16.

Massachusetts
Athol: Unitarian Church, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Chelsea: Church Edifice, 18 Cary Avenue, 8 p. m., April 18.
Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 16.
Somerville: Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., April 20.
Weymouth: Nevin School Hall, South Weymouth, 8 p. m., April 17.

Michigan
Ann Arbor: Lydia Mendelssohn Theater, Michigan League Building, 8 p. m., April 17.
Coldwater: Roosevelt Auditorium, High School, 3 p. m., April 16.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 18.
Flint (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Westnedge at Vine Street, 8 p. m., April 17.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Royal Oak: Senior High School Auditorium, North Washington and Willis, 8 p. m., April 17.

Missouri
Jefferson City: Public Library Building, 316 Adams Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Forlieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., April 21.
Lexington: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 21.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 475 North Kingshighway, 8 p. m., April 18.
Trenton: Elks' Club, 1012 Tinsman, 8 p. m., April 20.

Montana
Billings: Church Auditorium, Division Street at Burlington Avenue, 3 p. m., April 16.

New Hampshire
Keene: Unitarian Church, Washington Street, 8 p. m., April 20.

New Jersey
Haddon Heights: High School Auditorium, Second Avenue and Garden Street, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Hoboken: Joseph F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 18.
Pitman: Broadway Theater, South Broadway, 8 p. m., April 16.
Plainfield: Auditorium, Hubbard School, 861 West Eighth Street, 8:30 p. m., April 20.

New Mexico
Belen Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., April 18.

New York
Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lark and Lancaster Streets, 8 p. m., April 20.
Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Sterling Place, between Seventh and Flatbush Avenues, 3 p. m., April 22.
Geneva: Women's Building, Main Street at Seneca Street, 3:30 p. m., April 16. (Note change of place).
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Port Washington: Masonic Temple, 8:30 p. m., April 21.
Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 22.
Rochester (Second Church): Church Edifice, Seneca Parkway at Maplewood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 21.

Ohio
Bucyrus: Bucyrus High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 18.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Mansfield: John Simpson Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 17.
Sityvania: Burnham High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 16.
Urbana: South Ward School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Willoughby: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 16.

Oklahoma
Chickasha: Auditorium, Oklahoma College for Women, 8 p. m., April 21.
Kingfisher: Church Edifice, Sixth and Sheridan Streets, 3 p. m., April 16.
Muskogee: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Oklahoma City (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.
Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Oregon
Baker: Church Edifice, Third at Washington, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Gresham: Gresham Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 20.
Pendleton: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 18.
Portland (Second Church): City Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 16.
Portland (Seventh Church): Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 6941 North Central Street and Ida Avenue, 8 p. m., April 21.
The Dalles: Church Edifice, 701 Washington Street, 8 p. m., April 17.

Pennsylvania
Franklin: Church Edifice, 1142 Elk Street, 8:15 p. m., April 18.
Glenside: Church Auditorium, Abington and Parkdale Avenues, 3:30 p. m., April 16.
Philadelphia (First Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, noon, April 17.
Reading: Abraham Lincoln Hotel Ballroom, Fifth and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 17.
Sewickley: High School, Harbaugh and Peebles Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 17.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Virginia
Norfolk: Blair Junior High School, 3:30 p. m., April 16.
Roanoke: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 21.

Washington
Seattle (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 2555 Eighth Avenue West, 8 p. m., April 20. Radiocast Station KEVR, 1090 kilocycles.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

New York
Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on April 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 16; May 7, 21.

North Carolina
Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on May 21.

Central States

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 16; May 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1230kc, on April 16, 30; May 7, 21.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 16, 30; May 7, 21.

Canada

Manitoba
Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on April 16.

Ontario
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.0Mc, on April 16, 30; May 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 930kc, on April 16; May 21.

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UNDERWEAR

Color in Easter Parade Does Its Bit for Tradition's Sake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Misty showers and unexpected gusts of wind frolicked through the finery of the Easter parade here yesterday. Early morning sunrise, pale as the gold-green of daffodils, had promised more, but April had her fickle way and about noon when throngs were at their height, moving slowly up and down Fifth Avenue between 42d and 59th Streets, rain fell gently, but it was not cold.

Masses of Easter lillies filled the trim gardens of Rockefeller Center and their fragrance seemed to touch gently those who lingered to enjoy their beauty.

There was a quiet purpose about the people. They wore their best, many of them, not so much in a spirit of frivolity and pride, but as if it were a standard that they would maintain not only for themselves, but for their men who were not beside them. Seldom have there been more flowers worn. They blossomed on lapels of suits and fur coats impartially—gardenias, carnations, sweet peas and camelias—not to mention sprays of delicate orchids, brown and yellow, which were worn with that particular air that gives them emphasis.

Mere Slices of Hats

Hats were gay, many of them evidently out for their first stroll with crisp veils and bright flowers. Some were mere slices of hats—startling in color, daring. Ingenious Americans are adept at doing much with a length of veiling and a dash of flowers, and the Easter bonnet "on parade" was out to do its brave bit for the tradition's sake. It bobbed along brightly, a spot of color against the olive-drab of khaki.

A touch of humor blazed out when Army and Navy men met themselves in miniature, coming face to face with little boys wearing uniforms as correct in every detail as their own. Some of them were hardly able to toddle, but they were ready for every salute that came their way. Motorbus seats were at a premium, as they crawled dow nthe avenue, always seeming to pile up on each other for no particular reason except perhaps from habit.

Umbrellas in Bright Hues

A sprinkling of private automobiles was noticeable—evidently belonging to those who had saved their gasoline for this special occasion, and once in a long while one of the open carriages from the stand in front of the Plaza House made its way slowly through the traffic. Umbrellas blossomed out in brilliant colors, some of them in the camouflage cloth that has been discarded by the Army. Doubtless this made many of the men feel at home.

One could discern war workers among the crowd—people who might have come from a distance and were enjoying their first glimpse of a New York Easter. Tall buildings and Easter sights that had been long heralded were coming in for their share of comment along with the people and their spring clothes. Restaurants were crowded and prices were high. In one, a long table had been reserved by the Waves, and their neat white-topped hats bobbed all during the mean like a bed of mushrooms.

Women in uniform found much to attract them in the shop windows, and they often lingered in groups, mulling over what they might use.

It was Easter. It was wartime. No one was forgetting the war was still to be won, but the country was putting its best foot forward—and confidently.

It was an Easter without the trimmings, held in rain and mud in some sectors, under a canopy of whistling shells in others. Fashions prevalent were the steel helmets of war, with guns in readiness, and foxholes and other shelters of safety within short distance.

Perhaps the Easter services most remindful of home to the GI Joes and Janes across the seas were the ones held in London's Hyde Park, where American soldiers, sailors and Wacs attended a sunrise service.

At Garigliano, on the Italian front, Allied and German troops less than 400 yards apart joined in an Easter program. Services were broadcast to the Germans, who held their fire as the sermon was read in English and German.

Easter came to the Anzio beachhead, too, although both Allied and German batteries fired as usual, and some services were held in tune with a flow of heavy shells whistling overhead.

Prayer books were dropped to Chindits and American Air Commandos far behind enemy lines in the jungles of Burma, and American soldiers in Palestine walked to Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre.

At Gaudalcanal, near the mouth of the Tenaru River, where American Marines first landed to begin the rolling Southwest Pacific land offensive, soldiers stood in mud and bowed their heads in prayer during sunrise services. Scattered among them were natives in loin cloths.

The Tokyo Radio reported Easter services had been held for Americans at the San Tomas internment camp at Manila.

Easter at the Front

By the Associated Press

Easter was celebrated on all fronts manned by American doughboys. So sincere was the spirit of the men that in one instance Germans on a front line sector in Italy were invited to join the service.

Army Post Meeting

FORT BENNING, Ga., April 10 (AP)—Welcomed with "May the spirit of Easter, with its message of triumph over suffering and death, fill our hearts with hope for a lasting peace for a war-torn world," nearly 15,000 persons attended traditional Easter sunrise services at this huge Army post yesterday. Brig. Gen. William H. Hobson, Post Commandant, expressed the greeting as a foreword to the printed Easter service program.

Marshall at Services

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Thousands of Washington officials and visitors attended Easter sunrise services at Arlington National Cemetery yesterday to hear Gen. George C. Marshall pray for strength for "those who offer their lives in support of the Nation's cause by land, sea, and air."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the huge congregation which looked on as the Chief of Staff placed a wreath of Easter lilies on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

25,000 in Bowl

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 10 (AP)—More than 25,000 persons attended the 24th annual Easter sunrise services in Hollywood Bowl to hear a sermon and a program of music and reading. "We want a new world order of peace, righteousness and love," Dr. Louis H. Evans, pastor of Hollywood's First Presbyterian Church, told the crowd. "Only the power of Christ can build a new world, by changing individuals, groups the home, states and nations."

Rain Mars Service

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 10 (AP)—A small crowd stood in a chilling rain on sleet-covered ground to hear a choir garbed in vestments over raincoats present a curtailed program at the 24th annual Easter services in the Garden of the Gods. The sermon was cancelled, and the choir sang only one number.

N. Y. Plans Wartime Food Class

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—A wartime school for housewives, designed to help the busy consumer get better results from her daily tussle with ration points and other emergency food problems, is to open here April 24 as an activity of the New York State Emergency Food Commission established by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey last year to help with citizen food problems.

Plans for the three-week course, for which registrations are now being accepted at the school office in Manhattan's Murray Hill Hotel, project demonstrations and lectures by trained nutritionists, who will show women how to get the most food for their ration points, as well as most nutrition.

Certificates are to be awarded to persons completing the course, attending one session each week, but single classes may be attended by those not wishing a certificate, it was announced by Mrs. Roger W. Strauss, metropolitan director for the State commission.

Ending May 17, the school will be conducted Monday evenings, Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings at the American Common, 40 East Fortieth Street here. A special session on May 3 will feature a housewife, a distributor and a farmer in a round-table discussion on common food problems.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Byron Nelson's 130 for two consecutive rounds at Phoenix tourney hailed as outstanding feat of pro winter golf campaign.

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Flag Hopes Of Senators Take Tumble

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Pennant hopes of the Washington Senators, bright and rosy just 24 hours ago, took a downward tumble today as Uncle Sam's draft men took a cut at the contingent of Latin Americans the club had assembled for the 1944 campaign.

Clark Griffith, baseball's heralded "Old Fox," thought he had pulled a fast one on the other major league outfits when he signed up some 18 players from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Venezuela and Mexico. Most of them showed promise in training and a couple were slated for regular jobs.

Must Register

But the selective service system moved in on that blissful outlook with a ruling that the Latins must either return home or register for the draft in this country by June 12—and take their chances of going into the armed forces.

Should any of the Latins decide to return home—and some of them unquestionably will do just that—they won't be able to re-enter the United States without special permission. Thirteen of the South and Central American players are of draft age and apparently physically acceptable to the Army.

Third baseman Luis Suarez and outfielder Roberto Ortiz, a pair of Cubans Manager Ossie Bluege had counted on as regulars, may decide to go home in view of the draft edict. Alex Carrasquel, the towering Venezuelan dancing master who pitches with considerable success when he feels in the mood, probably will stick around. He's in his thirties.

Keeps Scout

Griffith long has been an advocate of importing ball players from South and Central American countries. He keeps a scout, Joe Cambria, beating the bushes in the Latin Republics the year around looking for talent.

Just a week ago, the owner of the Senators opined that the future of baseball was tied in closely with recruits from the South.

"Many of our best ball players today are coming from Cuba," he said. "For fielding they don't come any better, and if we can show them a few pointers about hitting they'll be tough to beat."

The selective service ruling is applicable, of course, to all ball clubs with Latin Americans on their rosters. But Washington, which went in for the south-of-the-border talent more than the rest, is most affected.

Pennant talk along Pennsylvania Avenue, revived after a 10 year lapse, will become a mere whisper if the "Latinos" leave.

Canadiens Near Stanley Cup As Hawks Bow Again

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—The powerful Montreal Canadiens, defeated only six times in 58 games this season, today were on the verge of a clean sweep of four straight over the Chicago Black Hawks and possession of hockey's greatest prize, the Stanley Cup which they won last in 1931 by defeating the Hawks.

Whipping across two goals less than a minute apart early in the final period last night, the Canadiens came from behind to win 3 to 2 at Chicago Stadium in the third game. They won the opener at Montreal, 5-1, and the second contest here, 3-1.

Getting an assist on Blake's marker, Maurice Richard, sensational right wing, established a new record of 15 points for Stanley Cup play—10 goals and five assists. The old mark of 14 was held by Syl Apps of Toronto and Don Grosso of Detroit.

Babe Pratt Named As Most Valuable

MONTREAL, April 10 (AP)—Walter "Babe" Pratt, defenseman of the Toronto Maple Leafs in the National Hockey League, was named winner of the Hart Trophy today as the most valuable man to his team. He polled 87 of a possible 120 points in a vote of hockey writers.

Bill Cowley, of Boston, winner a year ago, was second with 84 points; Doug Bentley, of Chicago, third with 55; Earl Seibert, of Chicago, fourth with 52; Lorne Carr, of Toronto, fifth with 45; and Elmer Lach, of Montreal, sixth with 42. Rounding out the first ten were Carl Liscombe, of Detroit; Bill Durnan, of Montreal; Herbie Cain, of Boston; and Bryan Hextall, of New York.

American Hockey League
Play-Off Standing

Series A
Buffalo 5, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 4, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 4, Indianapolis 2.
(Indianapolis eliminated.)

Series B
Cleveland 2, Hershey 0.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 3.
Cleveland 3, Hershey 2.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Hershey 5, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 1.
(Hershey eliminated.)

Series C
Buffalo 4, Cleveland 2.
Buffalo 12, Cleveland 2.
Buffalo 8, Cleveland 1.
Buffalo 6, Cleveland 4.
(Cleveland eliminated; Buffalo wins Calder Cup.)

National Hockey League
Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A
Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Canadiens 5, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 4, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 11, Toronto 0.
(Toronto eliminated)

Series B
Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0
Chicago 7, Detroit 1.
Chicago 5, Detroit 2.
(Detroit eliminated)

Series C
Canadiens 5, Chicago 1.
Canadiens 3, Chicago 1.
Canadiens 3, Chicago 2.

Stars in Skating Show

Dolly Durkin

Among the cast of principals in the Roller Skating Vanities which comes to Boston Garden next Monday is pretty Dolly Durkin, former national singles champion. The Vanities will remain at the Garden through April 23.

Sports Around the Town

Farrar May Not Be Favored

Although Seaman Clayton Farrar of the Coast Guard has made a clean sweep of all the preliminary road racing activities before the B. A. A. Marathon April 19, critics are not inclined to install him as the favorite for the blue ribbon classic.

The B. A. A. affair is the full Marathon route of 26 miles plus, and the experts are inclined to believe that the serviceman has not had enough distance training. The Cathedral run yesterday was only a 10-miler, as was that of the Reddish A. A. a week ago, while the North Medford Club's annual race was 20 miles.

Be that as it may, Farrar can still get in plenty of distance work between now and a week from Wednesday, and he has announced his intention of so doing. In yesterday's paddle through the South End, South Boston, and Dorchester, Farrar ran from scratch, set up a new record of 49m. 11s., and finished a full 37 seconds ahead of the second-place winner, Bruneo Mazzeo of South Portland, Maine, who had an advantage of 60 seconds at the start. Carl Maroney of Medford was third, Eddie Shepard of Portland fourth, and Johnny Kelley of Arlington fifth.

* * *

Sailors from Tufts yesterday won the Oberg Trophy on the Charles River Basin in the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association's inaugural event of the season. The Jumbos rolled up 51 points, to 47 for Harvard, 42 for M. I. T., and 28 for Northeastern. Individual skippering honors went to Ed. Escheverria of Tufts, who edged his college teammate, Ed Gallagher, Jr., by a single point.

* * *

Early this afternoon at Boston Garden the National A. A. U. boxing championships got under way, with 82 boys from 19 States seeking titles in eight classes. This is the 56th annual National A. A. U. championship and will continue to its conclusion tomorrow night.

* * *

Although the ice has been taken out for good from Boston Garden and Boston Arena, the Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton is still busy these days as the club prepares for its annual carnival April 21-23. Called the Boston Ice Frolic this year, the show will include an all-member cast of some 200 headed by Gretchen Merrill, national ladies' singles champion the past two years. Among the other stars who will appear are Doris Schubach and Walter Noffke, national pairs champions for the past three years; Ruth Flint and Lieut. Lyman Wakefield of the U. S. Navy, runners-up for the national junior pairs championship this year; and Betsy Nichols and Dorothy Glazier.

* * *

Briefs: The New England Section of the P. G. A. held its annual spring meeting and dinner at the Lenox today with the usual display of golfing equipment a prominent feature . . . Dartmouth has entered seven relay teams, to be made up from 12 to 14 men, for the Penn Relays April 28-29. The entry is Coach Harry Sillman's largest in his 35 years at Hanover . . . Using a brassie at the 225-yard 13th hole at Blue Hill Country Club yesterday, Eric W. Hertz contributed the first hole-in-one at that green in the history of the course.

Buffalo Bisons Sweep to Title Over Cleveland

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons, successful defenders of the American League championship, today prepared to slice a $9,500 play-off melon in the wake of their dramatic 6-4 triumph over Cleveland. Saturday the Bisons swamped the Barons 8-1 at Cleveland.

A crowd of 10,245, largest of the local season, witnessed the final game in the Calder Cup series last night in Memorial Auditorium, and an estimated 2,500 were turned away.

Facing their first home defeat in 14 games, as the third period got under way, the red-hot Bisons whipped five straight goals past Lloyd Storie, who replaced the injured Paul Gauthier in the Cleveland cage. Tom Burlington, Cleveland's sharpshooter, had previously turned the hat trick with three successive scores after Morey Rimstad had opened with a Bison goal.

Roger Leger led the third-period assault with two goals. Gordon Davidson, acquired from the New York Rangers with Leger in a deal for Bob Dill, bagged another. Fred Thurier and Rimstad also scored before Earl Barthlome bagged a consolation goal for the Barons.

The Bisons dropped only one of nine play-off starts, having beaten Indianapolis four of five times before sweeping the Cleveland series. One year ago they polished off Indianapolis in three straight games of a best-of-five final. Buffalo is the only repeating Calder Cup winner since the American League was organized in 1936.

Cleveland also win $9,500-$5,500 for eliminating Hershey in the semifinal between divisional leaders, and $4,000 in the final. Buffalo won $4,000 by downing Indianapolis, and $5,500 in the last series. Hershey split $4,000; Indianapolis $3,000.

Brownies Called

ST. LOUIS, April 10 (AP)—Three players on the St. Louis Browns, a pitcher and two outfielders, have received notice to report for their induction examinations—all this week.

Pitcher Al Hollingsworth was ordered to report in St. Louis Wednesday. Gene Moore's Dallas, Texas, board instructed him to appear today but he requested his papers be transferred to St. Louis. Al Zarilla, who also asked his papers sent to St. Louis from Los Angeles, was to report Thursday.

Strassers in Final

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa., April 10 (AP)—The Morgan Strassers defeated the Cleveland Americans 6-1 yesterday in the western divisional semifinal round of the National Amateur soccer tournament.

O'Neill Top Sox Hurler; Game Friday

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

This may have been a spring training season clouded with bad weather and the continual threat of drafted regulars, but Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox seems to have accomplished at least one major objective. He has found an opening-day pitcher.

Tall and right-handed Emmett O'Neill, who first appeared in a Boston boxscore Aug. 3, 1943, has moved into the spot vacated by Tex Hughson. Emmett probably clinched the leadoff assignment, which this year is against the New York Yankees, by holding exhibition opposition to four hits in the last nine innings.

Stopped Dodgers

In a Louisville uniform until around Aug. 1 a year ago, O'Neill joined the varsity when Babe Barna and Lou Lucier were shipped to the Colonels. The former St. Mary's College star won a relief assignment against the White Sox, then dropped three starting jobs. Cronin, however, liked him from the beginning and has brought him along carefully this spring, hoping for a No. 1 man. Emmett upheld the manager's confidence by limiting the Dodgers to two hits and one unearned run in six innings yesterday at Flatbush.

As Cronin was to pitch Yank Terry in this afternoon's game with Newark at Plainfield, N. J., it would seem that the Bedford, Ind., right-hander is being groomed for the spot immediately behind O'Neill. Terry won only seven games in '43, but has threatened to blossom into a star over night ever since his arrival in the Hub. George Woods probably will get the No. 3 spot. Beyond that, one guess is as good as another.

Play Here Friday

Both the Sox and Braves celebrate homecoming this week. They meet at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, come home for local workouts on Thursday and open at Braves Field on Friday. Saturday and Sunday they meet at Fenway. New, inexperienced faces are numerous and the standard of play is lower, but it still is baseball and the fans will turn out if the weather is favorable. Tickets already are on sale at Braves Field and Fenway.

The most exciting occurrence in the camp of the Braves over the week end was the arrival of 17-year-old Gene Patton, who did everything in an athletic way except check the baggage at Coatesville, Pa., high school before turning pro. Johnny Ogden, who should know, calls him the "best high school ball player I ever saw." Being a scout, Ogden gets around.

The Braves were still trying to play a ball game when this was written. Al Javery was supposed to try his arm against the Phillies at Wilmington, Del., this afternoon, if it ever stops raining down that way. The layoff probably has helped Javery. Bob Coleman, among others, hopes so.

* * *

Briefs . . . Jim Tobin will throw his knuckler at the Yankees tomorrow, which probably will be a tough break for the Yankees . . . Nate Andrews is fooling around with a knuckler . . . Patton, the kid Brave, is a husky boy who prefers the infield . . . He hits a ball hard . . . Joe Wood, apparently, is due to start his Red Sox career in the bull pen . . . He must realize that a lot of good men, including his dad, started down there . . . Cronin may have used his opening day lineup at Brooklyn yesterday: Newsome, ss; Lupien, 1b; Metkovich, rf; Johnson, lf; Doerr, 2b; Tabor, 3b; Culberson, cf; Partee, c, and O'Neill, p. . . . Tom Hussey will again broadcast local games for the Yankee Network . . . He starts on Friday.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Boston Bruins beat Detroit Red Wings, 4 to 2, for third straight Stanley Cup hockey play-off triumph.

Ace Adams Is Promoted To Starting Mound Spot

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—It looks as though Ace Adams has seen the last of bullpen. The star of the 1943 Giant relief pitching staff, who appeared in a record number of 70 games last year, has been promised a starting role by Manager Mel Ott.

To this end the Giants purchased over the week end veteran Lou Polli from their Jersey City International League farm. Polli is expected to replace Adams as the ace of the bullpen.

Adams, who won 11 and lost seven games last summer, worked 67 games in relief before Ott let him start. On Sept. 12, he started and went the route against the Boston Braves, winning, 7-2. Before the season ended he started two more games against Brooklyn and the Chicago Cubs.

Adams watched from the bench yesterday as the Giants plastered an 8 to 3 defeat on the Yankees at Atlantic City, N. J. Phil Weintraub, first sacker of the Giants, starred with a single, double and triple.

Another noteworthy feature of the week end happened at Brooklyn where Manager Leo Durocher of the Dodgers broke his right thumb. He was trying to spear a wild throw bare-handed. Thus ended Branch Rickey's hopes that his manager would start the season at second base.

The accident happened in an exhibition game against the Boston Red Sox. The Dodgers won out in the 12th inning when Clancy Smyers walked, moved up on an infield out and scored on Luis Olmo's single. Other major league news:

WASHINGTON SENATORS — Great relief pitching by Dutch Leonard gave Senators 2-1 win over Phils. Leonard came on the scene in the ninth when the Phils loaded the sacks with none out.

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Manager Lou Boudreau is well satisfied with condition of players, although club has played only two games against major league opposition. Red Embree and Vern Kennedy listed to pitch against Pirates today.

DETROIT TIGERS—Club ready to break camp at Evansville, Ind., tomorrow.

CINCINNATI REDS — Manager Bill McKechnie commented: "I've got as good a pitching staff as any in the National League. Bucky Walters looks as good as he ever did; Elmer Riddle is in great shape; Ray Starr will be worth a lot to us and there's no need to mention this fellow (Tomas) De La Cruz."

CHICAGO CUBS — Pitchers Paul Derringer, Bill Fleming and John Milos are on the inactive list.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS — Pitcher Ted Wilks expected to report to club today. He was rejected for military service.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX — Team will break camp Tuesday and plans to work out at Comiskey Park in Chicago Wednesday.

NEW YORK YANKEES — George Weiss, vice-president, said there was nothing to reports that the Yankees are seeking Ray Hayworth, Johnny Cooney, Paul Waner or any other Brooklyn players.

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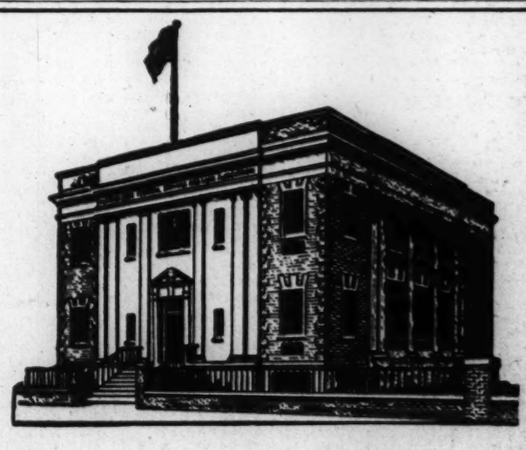
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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks (Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	58	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
Acme Steel 3	1	58	58	58	
Air & Str 1½e †	70	51	51	51	
Adams Exp ½g	8	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Air Reduction 2a	4	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks 4 †	60	83	83	83	+2
Alaska Juneau	55	6⅜	6	6⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	20	2¼	2⅜	2¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf	12	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
Alleg cr pf	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
Allegh L Stl .35e	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	145	145	145	+ ½
Allied Mills 2g	21	32⅞	32½	32¾	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	13	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.40e	52	35	34¾	34¾	
Alpha P Cem ¼e	2	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet .50e	3	83¾	83	83½	+ ⅛
AmAgCh&Oil 1.20	4	29	28½	29	— ½
Am Airlines 1½g	1	63	63	63	
Am Bk Note .40e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	65½	65½	65½	— ¼
Am Bosch ½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Am B'Sh pf 5¼s †	20	126¾	126¾	126¾	— ¾
Am Cable & Rad	12	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Can 3	3	89	88¼	88¼	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	20	176	175½	176	+ ¾
AmCarA Fdy 1½g	6	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 1¼g	3	76	75⅝	76	+ ¼
Am Chain & C 2	1	24	24	24	— ¼
Am Chicle 4e †	40	114	113½	114	+2
Am Crystal 5g	5	15	14¾	15	
Am Cyn 5 pf 6 †	50	103	103	103	
Am Distill stpd	29	31¼	30½	30½	+ ¾
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am For Pow	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 1¼dv	2	79	78¼	79	+1
Am&FPS7pf 1¾dv	5	89¾	89	89	
Am&FP 2pf	31	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
Am-How 5% ¾e	9	34	34	34	—1
Am Home Pr 2.40	7	66	65½	66	
Am Ice	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 1¾e	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
Am Invest III .60	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Am Inv IIIpf2½ †	40	47	47	47	— ¼
Am Locomotive¼e	17	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Am Locom pf 7	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	9	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Am Metal (¼e)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Am Metal pf 6 †	70	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	2	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅞
Am P&L $5 pf	9	45½	45¼	45¼	
Am Rad&StS .10e	39	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	13	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
AmRolMpf 4½ †	210	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞	
Am Safety Raz ½e	4	17¾	17½	17¼	— ⅛
Am Seating ½g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	10	28	28	28	— ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	6	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
Am Smelt&RpfA †	120	155	154½	154¾	— ¼
Am Snuff 1.20e	2	41⅛	41	41	—1¼
Am Snuff pf 6 †	10	147½	147½	147½	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	1	25	25	25	— ½
Am Stores ½e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	36⅞	36¾	36¾	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	119	119	119	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	11	157¾	157¾	157¾	
Am Tobacco 3e	2	61½	61¼	61½	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	3	62¼	62	62	
Am Tob pf 6 †	70	143½	143	143½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	9	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	10	42¾	42⅜	42⅜	— ¼
Am Viscose pf 5	2	118⅞	118½	118⅝	— ½
Am Wat Wks	8	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	2	85	84½	85	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	2	4½	4½	4½	
Anaconda Cop ½e	12	26⅜	26	26¼	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¼e †	120	26½	25¾	26½	+ ¼
Anchor Hock G 15e	7	25¼	24	25¼	+ ½
Arch-Dan-M (¼ae)	3	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ¼
Armour & Co	21	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	3	84	84	84	+1
Armstrong Crk ¼ae	5	37	37	37	— ¼
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	30	99¾	99	99¾	+ ¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	70	92¼	91	92¼	+ 1¼
Atch T & SF 3e	21	66⅞	66⅜	66¾	+ ¾
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	93½	92⅝	93½	+1
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	10	106	106	106	
Atl Coast Line 3g	14	38¼	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
Atl Refining (¾ae)	3	29¾	29⅝	29¾	
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (¼ae)	6	13¼	13	13	
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	54	54	54	+ ⅜
Atlas Powd ¼ae †120		56	56	56	+ ½
Aviation Co .20g	13	4	3⅞	4	
Bald Loco cl1½g	10	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	12	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
Bang&A pf 3¾ak †	10	63½	63¼	63½	— ⅛
Barber Asph	2	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	3	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Beat Cr pf 4¼s †	1	106½	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1a	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat ¾ae	4	36½	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	2	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Best Foods ½be	6	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1¼ae)	13	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf ½be	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Blr & Decker 1.60	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .15e	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Bliss & L ¾ae	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
Bloom'dale .45e †	20	16¾	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Born Al&Brass ¾ae	2	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	90	90	90	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	50	49¼	49	49	— ½
Bond Strs 2	4	35¾	35½	35½	
Borden Co .40 e	39	31	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	11	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Brewing Co Am 2	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	4	10⅛	10	10	
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	31⅞	31¾	31¾	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers ¾e	1	45	45	45	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	11	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	5	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
Budd Mfg	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Budd Mfg5.5pf5	180	60⅛	59¾	59⅞	— ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Bndu Wheel ¾ae	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Burl Mills (.40e)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½ae	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Bush TBpf1¾ak †	120	48	48	48	+ ¼
Butler Bros .30e	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Butte C & Z ¼ag	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Butler Br pf 1¾	3	29	28¾	29	
Byers pf 7 †	90	80¾	80	80¾	+ ⅜
Byron Jack ¼ae	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	2	27	27	27	
Calif P pf 2½a †	10	56	56	56	+ ½
Callahan Z-Lead	8	1¦	¾	¾	
Calumet&Hec .20e	6	6¾	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy ¼ae	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼ae	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Can South Ry 3 †	40	38	37½	38	— ⅛
Canad Pacific ¾ae	13	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
Cap Adm pf 3 †	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	Apr 8
Care C&G 5	10	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Case (JI) Co	3	55¾	55¾	55¾	
Case (JI) pf 7 †	10	149	149	149	Apr 8
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	48½	47¾	48	— ⅛
Celanese Cp ½pf*	7	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	10	103½	103½	103½	Apr 8
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	70	118½	118½	118½	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	40	120¾	120¾	120¾	
Celotex Corp ⅓g	4	12	11⅞	12	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	70	17	17¼	18	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Cent R R N J	2	114¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
Century Rib M	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	4	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	3	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Cert-teed 6 pf †	60	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ¼
Champ Pap&F ¼ae	1	24	24	24	
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	40	109½	109¼	109¼	— ¼
Chas & Ohio 3	21	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ¼
Chas Corp Va	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Chi&E Ill 3½g	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill A 1e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	5	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½k	5	23½	23½	23½	— ½
Chi Mill Or .15e	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
Chi No West wi	2	24	23⅞	24	
Chi No West pf wi	17	54	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Chi Proc T or pf3	2	41¼	41¼	41½	+ ½
Chickasha Cot 0 1	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
Childs Co	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Chrysler Corp ¾ae	9	84¾	84¼	84¼	— ¼
Cities S&R 1.20	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Citv CC&SL 10 †	10	155	155	155	+ 12
Clev E I pf 4½s †	30	112½	112½	112½	—1
ClevmaMohk1.20	8	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Colgate-Pim ½ps	98	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Colins & Aik ¼ae	1	27	27	27	
Col & South	120	17	17	17	
Col & South 1pf †	50	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Col Gas & El 2pf †	50	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
Col Gas & El 5pf 6 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 6pf 6 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 7pf 7 †	40	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 8pf 8 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 9pf 9 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 10pf10 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 11pf11 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 12pf12 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 13pf13 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 14pf14 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 15pf15 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 16pf16 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 17pf17 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 18pf18 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 19pf19 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 20pf20 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 21pf21 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 22pf22 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 23pf23 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 24pf24 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 25pf25 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 26pf26 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 27pf27 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 28pf28 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 29pf29 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 30pf30 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 31pf31 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 32pf32 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 33pf33 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 34pf34 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 35pf35 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 36pf36 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 37pf37 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 38pf38 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 39pf39 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 40pf40 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 41pf41 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 42pf42 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 43pf43 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 44pf44 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 45pf45 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 46pf46 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 47pf47 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 48pf48 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 49pf49 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 50pf50 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 51pf51 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 52pf52 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 53pf53 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 54pf54 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 55pf55 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 56pf56 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 57pf57 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 58pf58 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 59pf59 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 60pf60 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 61pf61 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 62pf62 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 63pf63 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 64pf64 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 65pf65 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 66pf66 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 67pf67 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 68pf68 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 69pf69 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 70pf70 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 71pf71 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 72pf72 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 73pf73 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 74pf74 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 75pf75 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 76pf76 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 77pf77 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 78pf78 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 79pf79 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 80pf80 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 81pf81 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 82pf82 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 83pf83 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 84pf84 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 85pf85 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 86pf86 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 87pf87 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 88pf88 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 89pf89 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 90pf90 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 91pf91 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 92pf92 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 93pf93 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 94pf94 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 95pf95 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 96pf96 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 97pf97 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 98pf98 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 99pf99 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 100pf100 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 101pf101 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 102pf102 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 103pf103 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 104pf104 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 105pf105 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 106pf106 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 107pf107 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 108pf108 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 109pf109 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 110pf110 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 111pf111 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 112pf112 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 113pf113 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 114pf114 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 115pf115 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 116pf116 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 117pf117 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 118pf118 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 119pf119 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 120pf120 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 121pf121 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 122pf122 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 123pf123 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 124pf124 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 125pf125 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 126pf126 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 127pf127 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 128pf128 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 129pf129 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 130pf130 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 131pf131 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 132pf132 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 133pf133 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 134pf134 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 135pf135 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 136pf136 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 137pf137 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 138pf138 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 139pf139 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 140pf140 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 141pf141 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 142pf142 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 143pf143 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 144pf144 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 145pf145 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 146pf146 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 147pf147 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 148pf148 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 149pf149 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 150pf150 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 151pf151 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 152pf152 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 153pf153 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 154pf154 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 155pf155 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 156pf156 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 157pf157 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 158pf158 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 159pf159 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 160pf160 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 161pf161 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 162pf162 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 163pf163 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 164pf164 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 165pf165 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 166pf166 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 167pf167 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 168pf168 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 169pf169 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 170pf170 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 171pf171 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 172pf172 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 173pf173 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 174pf174 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 175pf175 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 176pf176 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 177pf177 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 178pf178 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 179pf179 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 180pf180 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 181pf181 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 182pf182 †	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Col Gas & El 183pf183 †	100	104¾	104¾

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Urge WLB's Ward Order Be Enforced

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—A committee of Chicago citizens asked President Roosevelt yesterday to "take immediate action to enforce the War Labor Board order" directing Montgomery Ward & Co. to restore contractual relations with the C. I. O. United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employees Union at its Chicago mail order house and store.

In a telegram to the President, the committee of 15, headed by Dr. James Luther Adams, professor of theology at Meadville Theological School, and Dr. Francis McMahon of the University of Chicago, termed the situation "a crisis which may have far-reaching and grave repercussions." It added:

"If immediate action is not taken to enforce compliance on the part of Montgomery Ward & Co., and if, in consequence, the union takes decisive action, for example in the form of a strike, then the general public and this committee will be logically constrained to place upon the management of Montgomery Ward & Co., and to some extent, upon the War Labor Board, the responsibility for the undesirable and avoidable disturbance in industrial peace."

A spokesman for the company who declined to permit use of his name said that the company would not comply with the board's order issued last Thursday. The company, questioning whether the union represents a majority of the employees, has refused to extend the contract which it signed with the union more than a year ago on orders from President Roosevelt.

Thursday's WLB order directed the company to extend the contract pending the settlement of the issue of majority representation.

The union and company made no comment on the committee's action.

La Follette Warns Against Monopolies In Reconversion

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin has predicted "disastrous economic consequences" for postwar America if monopolies are permitted to dictate the reconversion program.

In a prepared statement, he cited the aluminum industry as an example of monopolistic control.

He said that with vastly increased facilities for aluminum production and the supply exceeding military requirements, there are stamping plants and manpower available in some areas for limited civilian production of cooking utensils.

"The answer lies in the fact that the Aluminum Company of America, who got the lion's share of war contracts, is not free at this time to go back into civilian production," he declared. "Consequently, they do not want any one to go back into civilian production of articles which may later be in competition with theirs."

Senator La Follette added that the Government has built $15,000,000,000 worth of industrial facilities and through favorable tax concessions indirectly financed $5,000,000,000 worth of private industrial expansion.

Asserting that 70 per cent or more of the Government's facilities can be turned to peacetime production when they are no longer needed for war work, he said the question of what to do with them made the struggle "between monopoly and free competition" a vital issue.

Living Costs Hold Unchanged in March

NEW YORK (AP)—Living costs for the average family remained unchanged in February and March, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

Food declined .4 per cent and fuel and light .7 per cent, but clothing costs rose .1 and sundries .8 per cent, the report said.

The board's index of the cost of living based on 1923 prices stood at 103.4 in March and February, declined slightly from the 103.9 in January, and compared with 103.0 per cent in March a year ago.

The purchasing power of the dollar based on 100 cents in 1923, was estimated at 96.7 cents in February and March, compared with 96.2 in January and 97.1 in March 1943.

WPB Schedules Output Of 1,200,000 Alarm Clocks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Above 1,200,000 war-model alarm clocks will be produced in April, May and June, manufacturers notified the War Production Board—but many of them must go to meet military needs.

An unstated number of electric alarm clocks also will be manufactured in the second quarter, as well as a limited quantity of low-priced, nonjeweled wrist watches. The latter probably will be earmarked for distribution to nurses, student nurses and nurses aides, WPB said. Details are to be announced later.

Keystone Assets at New Peak

Combined assets of the 10 Keystone Funds have reached a new high of more than $78,500,000, an increase of 45 per cent from the total of approximately $54,000,000 reported a year ago at this time, it is shown by the semi-annual report of the Income Preferred Stock Fund Series "K1."

Promoted

Charles T. Lawson

General sales manager of the Kelvinator Division, appointed a vice-president of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, in charge of sales for the division. Mr. Lawson has been with Kelvinator since 1939.

Senator White Wants Bitter Broadcasting Issue Settled Soon

WASHINGTON (AP) — Acting Minority Leader White of Maine has suggested that the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee decide promptly on radio legislation or abandon that controversial issue for the session.

He told reporters he hoped he and committee Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana could work out a bill acceptable to the full committee, but added:

"In any event, it is desirable that this domestic legislation be disposed of by the Senate or that the committee should postpone consideration of it for this session before we undertake a study of the international communications situation and the form of legislation that may be needed with respect to this wider field."

The Senate recently voted the committee $5,000 to finance a study of postwar international communications needs and policy.

The differences within the committee over domestic legislation reflect the long fight between Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission and the officials of the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System over the extent to which the FCC should regulate broadcasting.

The broadcasters contend that Mr. Fly wants to dictate radio policies and censor its programs. Mr. Fly's reply is that the big networks want to "return to their old monopolistic domination."

Senator Wheeler says he is opposed to self-regulation by the industry, although he thinks Congress "should write into law the regulations the FCC may administer."

One of the principal disagreements within the committee involves the question as to how far the law should go in requiring radio stations to grant equal time to all sides to be heard on controversial questions, including time for answering radio commentators.

65 Bonds Legalized For Conn. Banks

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — The State Banking Department announced that 65 bonds series of 15 different railroads had been added to the list of investments Connecticut banks are authorized to make.

"The increased earnings of the roads for the past few years are largely responsible for the many new additions," said Banking Commissioner Richard Rapport.

"Connecticut law," he explained, "provides that in the year immediately preceding the investment and in three of the past four fiscal years the income available for fixed charges shall have been not less than one and three-quarters times such fixed charges as shown by the annual reports of the company to the Interstate Commerce Commission."

The 15 railroads involved in the order were:

The Atlantic Coast Line; Bangor & Aroostook; Chesapeake & Ohio; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Great Northern; Louisville & Nashville; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis; New Orleans and Northeastern; Pere Marquette; Reading; Southern; Texas & Pacific; Union Pacific; Union Railroad, and Western Maryland.

E. B. & S. Buys Preferred Stocks on Open Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Electric Bond & Share Co. announced it had purchased on the open market from Sept. 23, 1941, to March 25 of this year $30,382,400 stated value of its $5 and $6 preferred stocks for $22,000,000.

The acquisitions, authorized by the SEC, save the company $1,754,944 a year in preferred dividend requirements, it added.

Under another authorization of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the company said, it currecently is using in further acquisition of preferred $5,000,000 received in connection with a refunding operation by American & Foreign Power Co., a subsidiary holding concern, and proceeds to be obtained from sale of $4,048,500 in bonds of operating companies.

Sinclair Oil Net on Stock $1.85 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Sinclair Oil Corp. reports net earnings for 1943 of $23,083,709, equal to $1.85 each on common shares outstanding, compared with $18,060,598, or $1.43, in 1942. The company reported that in 1943 it acquired by purchase 167,140 shares of its common stock, increasing to 443,940 the shares in its treasury.

H. F. Sinclair, president, reports products sales of 3,723,000,000 gallons in 1943 were the largest in the company's history. Domestic crude oil production was 26,255,000 barrels and domestic producing subsidiaries drilled 152 full-interest oil wells. Pipe line deliveries of crude oil last year reached 105,347,000 barrels and crude runs of refineries amounted to 77,900,000 barrels.

The report said operations of the Venezuelan Petroleum Co., of which Sinclair owns 84 per cent, were restricted by lack of materials and shipping.

American Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries consolidated, report net income for 1943 of $9,994,622, equal to $2.22 a common share, compared with $9,927,716 or $2.21 in 1942. The company reported construction expenditures last year of $20,000,000.

R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., reported consolidated net profit of $3,832,398, equal to $2.25 a share, for the year ended Jan. 29. This compared with $3,016,457 or $1.82 a share for the preceding fiscal year. Net sales of the company and its affiliated stores for the year were $185,631,161 against $161,326,055 in the previous year.

The Greyhound Bus System reports net income of $10,762,469 in 1943, compared with $8,427,971 in 1942, the company announced in its annual shareholders' report. The increase equaled a rise from $2.96 to $3.80 a share on common stock. C. E. Wickman, president of the Greyhound Corporation, said company busses traveled 329,946,121 miles and transported a record 164,419,540 passengers in 1943.

Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. reports for 1943 net profit of $1,319,698, equal to $3.13 a share on the capital stock, against 1942 profit of $1,427,408, or $3.38 a share.

Long-Bell Lumber Co. of Missouri reports for 1943 net profit of $2,028,301, equal to $1.02 a capital share, compared with $3,605,175, or $1.81 a share, in 1942.

National Tool Co. reports for 1943 net profit of $157,504, equal to 70 cents a share on the common stock, against $129,659, or 57 cents a share, in 1942.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corp. and subsidiaries reported for 1943 net profit of $730,825, equal to $3.85 a share on the capital stock, against $694,905, or $3.66 a share, in 1942.

FPHA Halts Mass Buying of Plumbing, Heating Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Public Housing Authority announced it is halting the Government's mass purchase of plumbing, lighting and other equipment. Hereafter, contractors on publicly financed war housing projects will do their own buying.

Mass purchase was resorted to in 1942 as a "temporary war measure," Commissioner Herbert Emmerich said, to keep construction going despite shortages of materials.

Plumbing and heating equipment and lighting fixtures will be included in construction contracts again as they are under normal biulding conditions, Mr. Emmerich said. Ranges and ice boxes may be included at the discretion of regional directors of FPHA.

Mr. Emmerich said FPHA has a stockpile of equipment to last for the next three months. In the meantime the central buying activities will be liquidated. More than $80,000,000 of equipment was acquired by such mass purchase.

Jeffers Sees Truman Group Bar to Output

LOS ANGELES (AP)—William Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific Railroad and former Federal Rubber Administrator, told members of the Truman Committee and more than 1,000 diners gathered in their honor here that if the committee would return to Washington, West Coast industrialists could do a better job.

"We on the West Coast know there is a war on, but evidently Washington doesn't," said Mr. Jeffers in response to an invitation to speak.

Asked if he cared to reply, Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, chairman of the Senate committee investigating war activities, declined.

Previously Senator Truman had praised the war industries of the Pacific Coast and added:

"It is our purpose not only to investigate conditions as they are now, but to plan for as good a job being done after the war."

Wage Boost Forces Gold Mine Closing

JUNEAU, Alaska, April 10 (AP)—The Alaska-Juneau mine, largest low grade ore mine in the world, ceased operations at the close of the afternoon shift Saturday.

General Superintendent Joe Williams announced the indefinite shutdown of all departments and said approximately 225 men were affected.

Superintendent Williams asserted the shutdown was necessitated by the awarding of a 14 cents an hour increase in wages by the National War Labor Board, which increased the operating deficit to a prohibitive point.

In his annual report, Pres. P. R. Bradley asserted the mine had been operating at a loss and would be forced to shut down if the increase were granted. The mine produces chiefly gold.

Arizona Edison Offered

NEW YORK—Public offering of two new issues of Arizona Edison Company, Inc., securities is being made by Coffin & Burr, Inc., and Dean Witter & Co. The financing consists of $2,500,000 of first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due March 1, 1974, priced at 105 ¾ per cent and accrued interest; and 4,500 shares of $5 cumulative preferred stock, priced at $100 per share.

Cowboy Mayor Was Expert At Corralling 'Long Green'

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—William Hale "Big Bill" Thompson, Chicago's three-time cowboy Mayor, who passed away March 19, apparently was an expert at corralling the "long green" in the big town as he was the shorthorn on the range.

Since his passing, one safety deposit box after another in various Chicago banks has yielded new finds of cash and securities. The search of the boxes originally began with the objective of locating the still unfound Thompson will.

The Thompson estate, estimated at $148,000 when submitetd to probate, now totals $1,840,000 in cash and bonds, exclusive of uncollected interest, stock in various enterprises, and real estate.

After the fifth box had been opened, the Thompson attorney, James W. Breen, announced:

"Well, I guess that's it, boys. We are now through. There is no record of any other boxes, and I think that most of these stocks can be discounted by about 50 per cent."

Real-Estate Holdings

Real-estate holdings were said to total another $600,000, including a seven-story factory and a warehouse in Chicago, and ranches in Canada and Nebraska.

To some it came as a surprise that "Big Bill the Builder," who served three turbulent terms during some of Chicago's most disturbed history, had done so well by himself.

But there were others who recalled that the friend of the Irish and the avowed enemy of King George V of England was an heir to at least two sizable sums and numerous real-estate holdings long before he took public office.

From there the fortune grew.

Where did the money come from?

Why was it in deposit boxes when it could have been earning interest if invested?

These were the questions asked when goldbacks and greenbacks, stocks and bonds, began popping out of the boxes under the watchful eyes of Federal and state tax authorities, Mr. Thompson's attorney, and his widow, Mrs. Mary Wyse Thompson, whom he married in 1901.

Origin of Fortune

However, certain well-founded facts took care of the origin of part of the fortune. The rest was open to the widest—and wildest—variety of speculation.

Mr. Thompson was born in Boston and brought to Chicago as an infant.

The future Mayor was educated in the Chicago public schools. At the age of 15 he went west to be a cowboy and acquire the great tan sombrero which later served as his trademark every time he threw his hat in the ring. He ended his cowboy career with a net profit of $30,000.

In 1891 his father left him $33,000 plus some real estate, and "Big Bill" returned to the big town to take over the business. In 1905 his grandfather left him $85,000. The fortune of "the builder" was well on its way.

He became mayor for the first time in the war year of 1915. He opposed entry of the United States into that war.

Threat to King George

He was re-elected in 1919, when he campaigned for "freedom for Ireland." Then he was pushed out of the mayor's seat, only to return in 1927 with the threat he would "sock King George in the snoot" if the King interfered with American affairs.

This international controversy resulted from his efforts to oust the Superintendent of Schools, who the Mayor claimed, was pro-British and had introduced much English propaganda into Chicago's public-school textbooks.

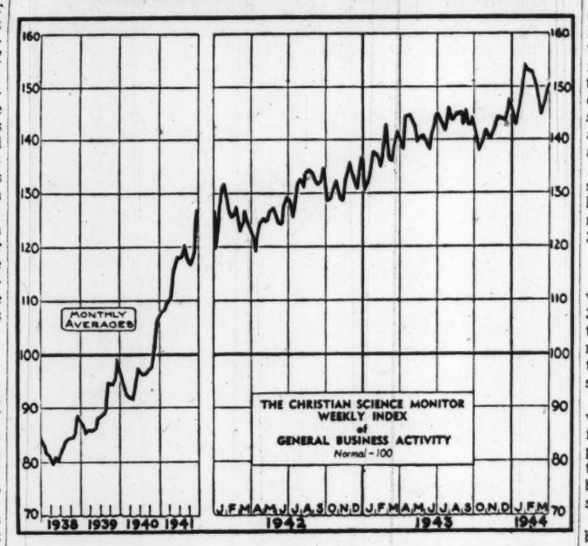
Mr. Thompson's later efforts to obtain office were unsuccessful.

Throughout his political career, his opponents subjected him to suspicion, criticism, and attack in the courts.

When he first took office, his associates quoted him as saying, "I'm a rich man. My opponents can never say I'm out for the dimes and dollars in the City Hall."

An attack came in 1921 when his opponents alleged he and others had conspired to collect excessive experts' fees for appraising real estate bought by the city for improvements. Programs for widening some of Chicago's more important streets and throwing bascule bridges across the Chicago River gave "Big Bill" his reputation as a builder, but also brought him legal troubles.

Monitor Index of Business Continues to Gain Ground



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity continued to climb during the week ended April 1, to 151.6 (prel.) from 149.7 for the previous week. This compared with 140.2 for the week ended April 3, a year ago.

Two of the components were higher for the week; the third unchanged. Bank debits outside New York City scored the larger advance, easing only slightly instead of showing the usual end-of-the-month decline. Miscellaneous freight carloadings advanced sharply during the week to the best level since last November, topping expectations for a seasonal rise.

Electric power production was practically unchanged for the week in the reported figure and after adjustments for seasonal and trend.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	April 1.* 1944	March 25. 1944	April 3. 1943
Combined index	151.6	149.7	140.2
Bk debits outside NYC	191.6	188.8	167.6
Elec power production	134.9	134.9	125.6
Misc carloadings	128.3	125.3	127.3

* Preliminary.

Burlington Marks Tenth Anniversary Of Modern Streamlined Railroading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., April 10—The tenth anniversary of the birth of modern, streamlined, lightweight, stainless steel, high-speed railroading was celebrated here today.

The occasion was the observance of the birthday—complete with cake and all the fixings—of the Burlington Lines' Pioneer Zephyr, the Budd-built streamliner which 10 years ago ushered in a revolution in American railroad passenger transportation.

Among those who addressed a birthday luncheon were: Edward G. Budd, President of the company bearing his name which designed all stainless-steel trains; Ralph Budd, President of the Buurlington Lines; Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of the Geeral Motors Corporation, which built the Diesel power unit for the Zephyr; Dwight Griswold, Governor of Nebraska; and General Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President of the United States.

The trackside program was broadcast coast to coast over the full Blue Network. The feature event was the cutting of a mammoth birthday cake with an eight-foot stainless-steel knife actuated by the train itself. Pieces of the cake were sent to more than one hundred streamline trains all over the country.

The Pioneer Zephyr is generally considered by railroad men to be the "father" of all lightweight trains. It was originally christened Burlington Zephyr at Philadelphia on April 18, 1934; toured the country for millions to inspect; and on May 26, 1934, startled the world by running nonstop from Denver to Chicago, a distance of 1,015 miles, in the unheard of time of 785 minutes to open A Century of Progress exposition. It began regular service Nov. 11, 1934, between Lincoln and Kansas City, and currently is making a 456-mile round trip daily between Lincoln and McCook, Nebraska.

New Ceilings on Pepermint Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—New ceiling prices on peppermint oil went into effect April 4 in an effort to stimulate more production for war purposes. New prices are: Producers, natural, $7 a pound, f. o. b. producers' shipping points; dealers, natural, $7.50 a pound, and redistilled, $8.05 a pound. The advance in prices on natural oil was $1.50 a pound, while redistilled oil increased $1.70.

Landing Craft Go Alone On Ocean Treks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARBER, N. J., April 10—Surging onto enemy-held territory in several recent campaigns, the LCI (L) or "landing craft: infantry (large)" has proved itself a complete combat weapon, according to one of its builders here who today disclosed details of the comparatively new vessel.

Officials of the New Jersey Shipbuilding Corporation, under management of Todd Shipyards Corporation, described the 157-foot craft as important in the Navy's $8,000,000,000 landing-craft program under way for earlier victory against Germany and Japan.

Already the small but mighty craft has crossed thousands of miles of ocean, in squadrons but unescorted, to keep invasion dates in the Pacific and Mediterranean. Each carries more than 200 fully-equipped soldiers and is manned by 27 officers and ratings.

LCI Described

Larger than the amphibious duck, the LCI is smaller than the ocean-going LST, or "landing ship: tank" whose bow opens to disgorge its heavier load. The LCI's distinguishing characteristic as it rests head-on on a beach-head is the pair of ramps forward, down which rush the fighting men.

In April of 1942, an urgent dispatch from Britain outlined the need for a new and larger infantry landing craft. Within a month the first design was completed and contracts were awarded.

The first LCI came from a new shipyard that was built here by the company in clearing 34 acres over which had sprawled an asphalt plant, closed by import shortages. In less than three months, the yard took shape, and in November of 1942, the first LCI was started on its Atlantic crossing.

Production Increases

Production hit 10 ships in the first 10 days of the sixth month, and 14 a month became the yard quota. By the end of 1943, more than 160 had been produced at this yard for the Navy. Contractors are now at work on a schedule calling for 175 per cent more than were turned out last year.

With schedules of all other major weapons leveling off this year, the increased landing craft program is the nation's premier objective, Navy and production officials pointed out.

The LIC is not launched in the conventional slide down the ways into the water. From the end of the assembly-line way, it is pulled into a launching dock, which in turn is towed into the stream. The dock's valves are opened; the dock sinks—another invasion craft is afloat, ready for final fitting out and commissioning.

A combination of the nation's skills and resources, the LCI is built by 2,500 workers, who use material from 63 manufacturers in 32 cities of 15 states.

All-Steel Ships

The LCI is an all-steel, all-welded ship. Its beam is 23 feet 3½ inches. Its displacement is 246 tons. Shallow in draft and of high maneuverability, it makes a poor target for either surface of undersea enemies.

After a beachhead has been won, the LCI turns from its infantry-carying task to one of supply, and can fight off enemy action at the same time. It shuttles between beach and transports or supply ships.

Designed to run close up on a beach, it is hauled back afloat by a winch system, with a sister LCI tugging from the stern.

The LCI's combined pilot house and conning tower, built in cylindrical form, and placed just aft of midships, give the craft the appearance of having a funnel, contrary to fact. The craft's version of a big ship's bridge is divided in two decks—with the wheelhouse and chartroom on the lower deck, and above it, an open signal and observation tower.

Troops' berthing quarters in the insulated hold consist of four-decker bunks. Mess and crew quarters are separate.

The main deck forward, just aft of the high forepeak, is protected by a high solid armor rail, providing cover for troops in a landing—the main job of the sleek addition to Uncle Sam's fleet.

Sugar Distributing Zone Shifts Announced by OPA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced changes in sugar distributing zones designed to equalize stocks at refinery points.

The areas served by New York, Philadelphia and Savannah, Ga., were expanded. Present stocks and forecasts of receipts there are sufficient to handle increased territory, OPA explained.

The area served by New Orleans refineries was reduced because prospective receipts at that port are reported insufficient to supply the present area.

The order took western New York out of sugar Zone 2 and made it a separate zone, 2-A. Zone 8-A was expanded to include a large part of Kentucky and Tennessee formerly in Zone 8.

OPA said New Orleans refiners would discontinue shipments to points in northern Ohio and the lower peninsula of Michigan. Savannah refiners will meet some of the demand in Kentucky and Tennessee although New Orleans refiners will continue to ship part of the supply into that area.

The New York refiners' area was expanded to include southern Ohio and eastern Indiana.

Commerce Assistant

© Harris & Ewing

William A. M. Burden

Commissioned Assistant Secretary of Commerce, succeeding William L. Clayton. Mr. Burden has served as special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce in charge of aviation.

Knutson Would Bar Violations of Hatch Act by Advertising

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Harold Knutson (R-Minn) has asked the House and the Justice Department to plug a possible loophole whereby corporations could violate the Hatch Act by extensive newspaper advertising.

Mr. Knutson, ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, requested Judiciary Chairman Sumners (D-Texas) to take the matter up with the attorney general.

He noted, in a statement, that there was one case of a corporation using advertising to oppose certain legislation and the Internal Revenue Bureau denied it was a legitimate expense deductible from taxes. Thereupon, Mr. Knutson said he raised these questions with Mr. Sumners:

1—If the cost of such advertisements is not deductible, then is it legal for the corporation to pay for them?

2—Has this corporation or any other spent more than $5000 in a year for such purposes (which would violate the Corrupt Practices law)?

Mr. Knutson said the case he had in mind concerned only a small firm but if it is legal for that company, "then there is nothing to prevent corporations of great resources from spending millions of dollars with radio networks, newspapers and magazines in the same manner."

Specifically, he asked Mr. Sumners to take up with the Justice Department "its interest in possible violation of the Corrupt Practices Act, or Hatch Act, in connection with corporations carrying on political activities through the use of advertising expenditures.

Greyhound Corp. Plans Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Greyhound Corporation has filed an application with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking authority to issue $10,000,000 in 3 per cent sinking fund debentures for the purpose of providing additional working capital and furnishing funds for other requirements.

In a second application Greyhound sought permission to issue also 50,000 shares of 4½ per cent cumulative preferred stock so as to provide funds for redemption of 5½ per cent preference stock and to meet other requirements.

The 50,000 shares would be sold for not less than $100 a share. Up to $3,349,777 would be used to redeem outstanding 5½ per cent preference stock and $1,350,000 would be used to buy outstanding stock of the Penn-Ohio Coach Lines if a pending application is approved by the I. C. C.

Anaconda's '43 Net Equals $3.89 Share

NEW YORK—Anaconda Copper Mining Co. reports for 1943 net income of $33,760,801, equal to $3.89 a share on its outstanding capital stock. This compared with 1942 earnings of $36,464,030, or $4.20 a share.

Gross sales and other income amounted to $444,745,935 excluding inter-company transactions, against $408,952,657 in 1942.

Cornelius F. Kelly, chairman, said practically all departments of the company were affected by a labor shortage in the year, although that situation was relieved somewhat at the domestic mines by furlough of soldiers by the Army and by a training program.

Copper production amounted to 1,296,807,140 pounds, compared with 1,285,468,753 in 1942; zinc, 514,624,263, against 415,332,941, and lead 76,951,157, compared with 75,026,192.

Gilbert Vivian Egan

DETROIT — Gilbert Vivian Egan, treasurer and assistant secretary of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, has passed on. Well-known in business, banking and financial circles, Mr. Egan joined the Kelvinator Corporation in 1927. In 1939 he was elected treasurer of the Nash-Kelvinator Corp., following the merger of the two firms. He was also executive vice-president of its subsidiary, Refrigeration Discount Corporation, Detroit.

Senators Differ Sharply On Service Bill

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Chairman Elbert Thomas (D) of Utah of the Senate Labor Committee declared today that Great Britain's experience with wartime strikes, despite job-freezing controls, "shows that national service legislation doesn't work and never will work."

An opposite view was expressed by Senator Warren Austin (R) of Vermont, co-author of the long-pending Austin-Wadsworth national service bill, who contended: (1) that Britain's law is not an anti-strike measure, (2) that, even so, it has kept other strikes from developing and (3) that just the discussion of such legislation in this country has helped bolster labor's no-strike pledge.

Cuts Across Party Lines

Their opinions, voiced in separate interviews, demonstrated the sharp diversion of opinion in and out of Congress, cutting across party lines, on the wisdom of a law to direct civilians into war work.

While President Roosevelt said in his January call for national service legislation that "I am convinced of its necessity" as a means for shortening the war, Congress has displayed little enthusiasm and even in the administrative branch of the government, such a leader as Chairman Donald M. Nelson has said he doubts the value of such a measure now.

Senator Thomas summed up this as the lesson to be gained from Britain's strike troubles which he said resulted in the losing of more than 1,000,000 work days by walkouts in March alone:

"It just shows that national service doesn't work and never will work. If groups have grievances, they will settle them. A national service act will not rectify grievances by forcing men to work when they think they have grievances. Of course, it will never work here."

Vitalizes Principle

Senator Austin said:

"There is evidence that the mere discussion of the Austin-Wadsworth bill has vitalized the principle for which leaders of trade unionism stand, namely, continuous maximum production. Such interruptions as have occurred here since the increased discussion of the bill, beginning in February, have not been important and have not been as a result of approval by trade unionism.

"The British act . . . undoubtedly has stabilized the situation in Britain for four years."

The British wartime essential works order freezes workers to their jobs. They cannot quit, be fired or change employment and cannot be late or absent without being liable to fines.

The strikes have shown, however, that they can and do walk out, and Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire said it was his information that despite job controls "the strike situation in Great Britain is worse than it has been at any time in the war and far worse than anything in America."

General Electric Wins Patent Case

NEW YORK (AP)—Validity of the General Electric Company's patents on fluorescent and germicidal lamps was upheld in Federal Court here.

Judge Vincent L. Leibell upheld the company's claims in a 154-page decision in which he ruled infringements on the patents had been committed by the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation of New York and the Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Newton, Mass.

The jurist refused to issue any restraining order against Hygrade Sylvania or Raytheon at this time because the Federal Government, in an anti-trust suit pending before a Federal Court in New Jersey, had charged General Electric used its patents to effect agreements with licensees in violation of the anti-trust laws.

Trial of the New Jersey anti-trust suit has been postponed until the end of the war because of General Electric's war activities.

January Security Issues Total Drops

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—New securities offered during January totaled $1,911,149,000, slightly more than half the average monthly offerings during 1943, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported.

Of the total, $1,698,408,000 comprised U. S. Government securities, $58,637,000 state and municipal securities, and $154,104,000 corporate securities. The monthly average of corporate offerings last year was $92,706,000.

100-Lb. Hog Falls; Needs Crane to Stand Him Up

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — This "little piggie" went to market—and then fell down.

Because the hog weighed more than 1,000 pounds, a group of livestock handlers spent several hours here the other day trying to get the animal back on its feet. Finally they had to get a crane to complete the job.

E. H. Metcalf, president of the Louisville Livestock Exchange, said it was the largest hog brought here in the 36 years he had been connected with the market.

George L. DeWeese of Logansport, Ky., raised the hog and sent him to market.

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COOK-HOUSEWORKER for 3 adults, summer bungalow, private beach, commencing about April 20 till Oct. 1. Please phone or write N. MATZ, 27 W. 72nd, N. Y. C. TRa 7-4200

SALESGIRL, afternoon and evenings, in stationery and greeting card store. WATERS STATIONERY CO., 240 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

NURSE for 4-year-old child, good home and good pay; references. Box 68, 1013 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

WANTED—Cook-houseworker; ideal situation liberal pay. Call Stamford, Conn. 3-7471.

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EXPERIENCED soloist, Christian Scientist, desires position in Christian Science church, locality should be within radius of 45 miles from New Haven, Conn. Box X-10, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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POSITION wanted as housekeeper; must be near Melrose, Mass.; no laundry or heavy work. Tel. Mel. 3643.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone METropolitan 9611

ANTOINE
can solve your hair problem.
Permanent Wave Specialist
$5.00 up
open evenings
ANTOINE RIVAT BEAUTY SALON
1126 G STREET, N. W. ME 9768

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

The Ayer Way to Loveliness
COSMETICS
Pure and Flattering
by makers of
LUXURIA CREAM
Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc.
Sold by
ANDERSON & BRIGGS
COR. COURT AND MAIN STREETS
AUBURN, MAINE

Burpee's Seeds
Bulk and Package
Vigoro, Sheep Dressing, Fertilizer
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner St., Auburn
Tel. 4629-W Open Saturday Afternoons

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 Franklin Street Dial 2-2191

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT to president or executive position desired utilizing unusual varied experience ideal for post-war activities; including manufacturing, systems, production, plant layout, product design, engineering, sales management, marketing, advertising, cost accounting and departmental co-ordination. Box E-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE
Presently employed in executive position, cosmetic industry, experience embraces sales, purchasing, production; seeking permanent connection affording greater opportunities; remuneration subordinate to other vital factors; age 29, married. Write Box R-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE AT A MONTHLY RATE
Expert Cleaning and Repairing, Express Paid One way on Out-of-Town Orders.
ADAMS & SWETT 130 Kemble St. Boston His 4100

UPHOLSTERING

UPHOLSTERED furniture repaired, cleaning, furniture polishing, refinishing; work in homes. HOROWITZ, 3540 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. NE 9-2586.

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS, SHADES, SCREENS—Metal Weatherstrips and Combination Storm Sash. WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY, 420 Boylston Street, Boston, Kenmore 6776.

WANTED

NURSING HOME or private home for 6 weeks old infant; references. Box 67, 1013 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

WANTED TO BUY

RHINESTONES WANTED, all sizes and colors; cash paid. Write Box S-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. WISCONSIN 7-3491

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia. Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

MAINE

LEWISTON

YOUR SPECIALIST

When you take your troubles to a specialist you expect the utmost in service and workmanship. That is just what we propose to give to the people who bring their

ROOFING PROBLEMS TO US

Do not wait until the rush season starts. Get your order in early.

We do the complete job. Furnish Labor and Materials. No Down Payment Necessary. Small Monthly Payments.

All Work Guaranteed. Drop us a card requesting free estimate or call Lewiston 3698

U. S. HOME IMPROVEMENT CO.
70 Pleasant St. Lisbon Falls

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-7794. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gold Jewelry
Plain and Stone Set
Our Selection is Carefully Selected With Recognized Standard of Quality
J. A. Merrill Co.
503 Congress Street

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

DIAMONDS
You'll Treasure

Carter diamond rings radiate the clarity, beauty and quality excellence of expert selection. Our reputation is your protection.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS STREET

Owen Moore's
New Spring Suits
$29.95 to $49.95
Soft dressmakers, chic cardigans and casual classics.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters—Decorators
Paperhangers
131 Preble Street Dial 2-8794
Portland, Maine

Automobile, Fire, Theft and Liability Insurance
Annuities
PHILIP H. MacDONALD
912 Chapman Bldg. Tel. 28301

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Michaels-Stern Suits of Quality
Tailored in Rochester
$37.50
BROWN & BATCHELDER

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

COMPLIMENT
Your New Spring Suit with one of our
NEW BLOUSES
that really do things for you
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

A helpful guide to quality in rationed and non-rationed goods is available to you in the advertising that appears in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

DOVER

Meats—Fish—Oysters
Groceries—Fowl
THE PEOPLE'S MARKET
487 Central Ave. Tel. 480

HUGHES SHOE STORE
Morrill Building
Spring Styles in Walk-Over for Men and Women
Treadeasy Shoes for Women and Vitality Shoes for Women

For Spring a New Mallory or a Stetson Hat
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE TEL. 230

WEBB'S GROCERY

Tel. 73 We Deliver
158 Washington St.
Groceries, Meats Vegetables

Dependable House Furnishers for over 37 years.
ANTON FURNITURE CO.
R. ROSS PAYEUR, Prop.
38 Third Street Telephone 856

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Quality Food Fountain Specialties
We Make Our Own Ice-Cream
Afternoon Tea Served
MORRILL BUILDING

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUR STORAGE
Store your FURS under the best of cold storage conditions and be assured of proper care and handling.
We suggest you make sure your FURS are properly stored. You are welcome to inspect our cold storage vaults.
Phone 1850
McLane & Taylor
624 Willow Street

We Invite Your Account
THE AMOSKEAG NATIONAL BANK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

For Quality, Value and Greater Variety, Mother—
Visit Leavitt's Children's Shop
Second Floor
THE LEAVITT CO.
New Hampshire's Largest Department Store

Spring's Lovely Fashions
Largest selection of Extra Smart Spring Coats, Dresses and Accessories
If you want something charmingly different shop at
PARISEAU'S
The Style Center of New Hampshire

FLORALIA FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Pieces
Flowering Plants
20 Hanover Street
Phone 309
Second Door Above Amoskeag Bank
Gladden Every Day With Flowers

MARY'S BEAUTY SHOP

Let us recommend the right permanent for your type of hair.
Phone 3261
18 HANOVER STREET FIRST FLOOR

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Colonial
PHONE 6300
Buy War Bonds
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

JENNEY
Batteries recharged—tires checked
Cars greased—oil changed.
Let us help you take the best care of your car.
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
BROOK and ELM ST. MR. HALEN, Prop.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Spring Fashions
for
MEN, WOMEN and BOYS
FLOYD'S

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Fuel and Range Oil
George Bowen Coal Co.
Range Burners Wood
Stokers Oil Burners Imported and Domestic Coal, Coke
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square

Greeting Cards
HOME COOKING
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I. Phone 2273

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Gaspee 7610. Hours: 10 A. M. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DU PONT
SPEED-EASY
WALL FINISH
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
335 WEYBOSSET STREET

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Alexandria
Serving Arlington and Alexandria
"Quality Dairy Products"
Temple 5390
Alex. 2525

Smart . . . and Reasonably Priced!
Westmont Apparel Shop
Ladies' Ready to Wear and Accessories
4807 N. First St. 3261 Columbia Pike
Arlington Forrest Arlington, Virginia
GLebe 9800

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
DUNCAN'S TRANSFER
AGENTS SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM
Alexandria *Alex. 0473*

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY ALEXANDRIA VA

NANCYE FLEMING
has the distinctive type of DRESSES, COATS, SUITS, Hats, Accessories that you like . . .
1512 KING STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA.
ALexandria 2940

Fertilizers, Insecticides
HARDWARE
Garden Seed and Tools, Paints
1844 100 Years of Service 1944
Worth Hulfish & Sons
309-315 King Street, Alexandria, Va.
Phones AL 0103—0104

DEPENDABLE CLEANERS and TAILORS
"Dependable" Dry Cleaning Repairing, Altering, Storage
3008 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va.
OXford 1881 Fire, Theft Insurance

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON (Continued)

THE OLD CLUB
of Washington and His Friends
DINNER 5:30 to 8:00 LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00
SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 to 2:00
555 S. Washington St., Alexandria
"Laura Lee Invites You"
PHONE ALEX 4536

LYNCHBURG

Brighten-up Your Home with FURNITURE *from*
McGEHEE'S

GRADUATION GIFTS *of* SILVER
Phillip's BROTHERS INC.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIG STAR *Super* MARKETS and LITTLE STAR STORES
MODERN FOOD MARKETS
Conveniently located throughout
VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA

Combeco DRY CLEANERS
LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

GROVES MARKETS
QUALITY GROCERIES—MEATS VEGETABLES—FISH
3320 Granby St.
1517 Colley Ave.

RICHMOND

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

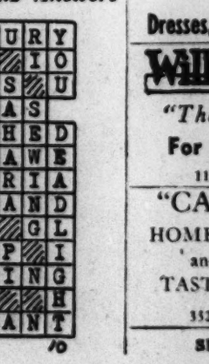
ROANOKE

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry Street Dial 8331

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Sunbeam Enriched Bread
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Crossword Quiz Answers



VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

We Cordially Invite You to Visit
Woodrum's
602 VIRGINIA ST. E.
Complete Home Furnishers

O. J. MORRISON
Department Store Co.
Dependable Merchandise
ASSOCIATE STORES in
Clarksburg Huntington
Morgantown Fairmont
Pt. Pleasant West Union
Ripley Logan
Spencer

FRANKENBERGER'S
West Virginia's finest men's store mails a printed edition of the
"SPORT PAGE OF THE AIR"
FREE TO WEST VIRGINIA SERVICE MEN ALL OVER THE WORLD
Just send us his name, rank, and address

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
114 Washington St., W. Phone 23-159

Winter FLORIST
BUY MORE WAR BONDS
Always at Your Service *Since 1903*
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
707 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
Rich in Taste
Faultless in Quality
PHONE 25-181

CLARKSBURG

Palace Furniture Company
Let PALACE brighten your home this Spring
• Complete Decorating Service
• Slipcovers • Wallpaper
• Draperies • Paints

O. J. Morrison Stores Co.
A Department Store
DEPENDABILITY
for Over 50 Years
SERVING IN PRINCIPAL WEST VIRGINIA CITIES

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

When They're Home From School—Hungry!
Call
ALLMAN BROS.
236 Milford Street
Phones 14-15-16-17

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

Watts-Sartor-Lear
You will practically live in Cotton from now on.
Dresses, Play Suits and Slacks
Will H. Meloet Co.
"The Store Ahead"
For Better Clothes
118-120 Third Street

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG
(Continued)

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL NO BRUSH MARKS
Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING, HEATING
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

HUNTINGTON
HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd. (Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest
Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC CARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Only the Best in Recapping and Vulcanizing
"Official Tire Inspector"
We service all makes of appliances.
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 5171

ART LINEN SHOP
Shop of Exclusive Departments
• LINENS
• LINGERIE
• ACCESSORIES
• INFANTS' WEAR
309-11 Ninth Street

A VICTORY GARDEN
Patriotic — Thrifty
GOOD SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS INSECTICIDES
C. M. Love & Co.
1040 3RD AVENUE PHONE 5129

Canada

HAMILTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Carcill

OTTAWA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Telephone 5-4928
Read's
68 SPARKS ST.
Dresses, Coats and Sportswear

Beesly's Drug Store and Restaurant
220 Elgin Street
Next to Elgin Theatre

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—since 1876—
Ask for Catalogue
60 Market Square 3-8401

ONTARIO
OTTAWA
(Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

Fine Furniture
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

Bryson Graham Co. Ltd.
Ottawa's Oldest Department Store
142 SPARKS STREET

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

TORONTO
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE
Staines FLOWERS
15 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto
Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 5446

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR
for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

ONTARIO
TORONTO
(Continued)

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

CARLOAD GROCETERIA
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8

QUEBEC
MONTREAL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited
You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

FUR COATS
MAKER TO WEARER
18 years at same address
Jay Wolfe INC.
Telephone ★BElair 3466
First Floor Up 2193 Phillips Sq.

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas, Exclusive of U. S. Forces
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9032. 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

SEAL FUEL OIL
COAL
COKE
FUEL OIL
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1130 St. Catherine Street West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World

Monkeyshine

If the Berlin and Tokyo propaganda ministries see the above picture, they'll gleefully shout the labor shortage is so serious in the United States that monkeys are being drafted. The real fact is that "Jocko" happens to be the favorite mascot of the GI's at Fort Ord, California, and can he help it if the Public Relations Department thinks up such antics?

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Crewless Target Ship Can Be Maneuvered?

You probably wouldn't even think of attempting to become a rifle or a pistol marksman without ever firing the weapon in question. More particularly, you would not hope to become an expert skeet shooter without firing plenty of rounds at clay pigeons as they skim through the air.

It is, however, something of a problem to provide our naval gunners, dive bombers, and shore batteries with realistic "clay pigeons" which faithfully duplicate the gunnery problems which will confront the gunners when actual enemy ships are the target. No one is very anxious to serve as a member of the crew of a target ship while our naval vessels and shore guns hurl salvos of shells in his direction.

To meet this problem, three Dayton, Ohio, men have devised a system of radio control by means of which a crewless target ship can be put through its paces until blasted from the water by the practicing gunners.

The ship, which should be "expendable"—obsolete or a vessel captured from the enemy—is especially fitted to be controlled by radio.

A radio sending set mounted in the cabin of a blimp or dirigible could do the controlling, the lighter-than-air craft making it possible to keep within effective radio control range of the ship and at the same time keep out of range of the artillery fire.

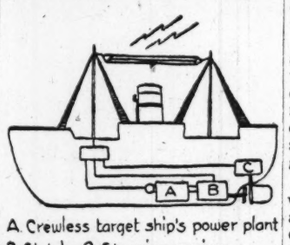
By means of carrier waves of different frequencies, the operator in the control blimp could activate the rudder and engines of the target ship.

Impulses from the sending set leap from the aerial dangling below the control blimp and are caught by the receiving aerial on the target ship.

A special radio receiving set amplifies those impulses and sends them to the control mechanism indicated by their wavelength. The radio impulses energize a relay, closing an electric circuit which sets in operation the steering engine, the turbine drive, etc.

By sending the right carrier wave frequencies at the right times and in the right sequence, the crewless target ship can be made to change course, change speed, and carry out, in general, the various evasion tactics to be expected of an enemy vessel under fire.

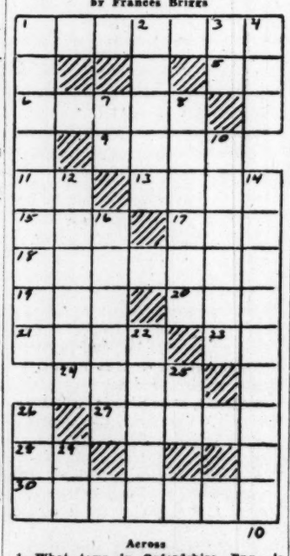
W. P. Keasbey



A. Crewless target ship's power plant B. Clutch C. Steering engine

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What town in Oxfordshire, Eng., is celebrated in nursery rhyme?
5—Whom was Argus supposed to watch?
6—What State of U. S. leads in output of petroleum?
9—Who is one of Cleopatra's attendants in Shakespeare's play?
11—Epworth League (abbr.).
13—What is a slight structure built for shelter or storage?
15—A thing.
17—Reverential fear.
18—What is the Latin name of Wales?
19—What do you call a grape, or any fruit similar to it?
20—Conjunction.
21—How many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?
23—Symbol for gluciuum is what?
24—What gait, often adopted by children, is made up of alternating hops and steps?
27—What is a strap used to suspend a firearm, pack, etc., from the shoulder?
28—What Biblical city was located east of Bethel and "beside Bethaven"?
30—What is an informal or small dance?

Down

1—In Lowell's poem, what flower "catches the sun in its chalice"?
2—What creatures were visited by Goldilocks?
3—What New England State has violet for its State flower (abbr.)?
4—Pronoun.
7—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "z"?
8—What is world's largest desert?
10—Natasha would be most likely to be used by one eating, sewing, or riding—which?
12—Sibyl gathered what to inscribe on them names and fates of individuals?
14—What is a skylight made not to open?
16—What are sailing vessels used chiefly in coasting and fishing?
22—What are worn by men in Highlands of Scotland?
25—Mixed type.
26—Leaf of a water lily is what?
29—City of Muscatine is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Chekhovichi (chĭ-kô'-vyĭ-chĭ) — Rail center of Russia, near Nikolaev.

Cherni-Ostrov (chôr'-nû-ĭ [Angl. -nĭ] ô'-strôf')—Russian town 11 miles northwest of Proskurov.

Gaisin (gä'-ĭ-zyĭn) — Town on the Bug River, near Vinnitsa, Russia.

Ghiczy, Jenö von (yĕ'-nû fön gĭ'-tsi)—Foreign Minister of Hungary.

Majuro (mä-jōō'-rō)—Atoll in the Marshall Islands.

Ordlov, Sergei (syĭr-gyä'-ĭ ôrd-lôf')—Russian Minister to Uruguay.

Yampol (yám' - pōl - y')—Town on the southern edge of Russia's penetration into old Poland.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Cernăuţi [Same as Czernowitz]—(chĕr'-nd-ōōts')—Important rail junction of Rumania.

Imphal (imp'-hŭl') — Communications center in India, 15 miles from Burma.

Kamenets-Podolsk (kä'-mĕ-nyĕts-pō-dôlsk') — Town just above the middle Dniester River, Russia.

Kolomea [or Kolomyja] (kō' - lō - mē' - yà) — Russian town near the Czechoslovakian border.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, Ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cónnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh = z in azure.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Tem

"It's a combination radio and parachute!"

Today's Quotation

I am a true labourer: I earn that I eat, get that I wear, owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness, glad of other men's good.—SHAKESPEARE

Three Guesses

Take an animal that's found
Mostly grubbing underground.
Change the vowel three times at least,
Get a distance, man, and beast.

Answers: Mole, mile, male, mule.

In Lighter Vein

Regular Price

Smith: "What's this check stub, one pullover—$25? I don't want to appear like a cheapskate, but isn't that a lot of money for a pullover?"

Wife: "The man on the motorcycle said it was the regular price."

Smith: "You got it from a man on a motorcycle?"

Wife: "Yes, I went through a red light, and he drove up and said, 'Pull over.'"—Trade Winds.

To My Daughter

I know you're seven now,
And you can pour the tea.
The trouble is, somehow,
You pour it over me.

No Need To

Rookie: "Why don't you laugh when the sergeant tells a joke?"

Private: "I don't have to. I'm being transferred tomorrow."—Atlanta Two Bells.

NEWS ITEM— NEW YORK — BARBERS UNION PROHIBITS BARBERS FROM TALKING WITH CUSTOMERS

H-M-M!
NO MORE GOSSIPING WITH CUSTOMERS
MUMBLE MUMBLE
NO MORE GOSSIPING WITH CUSTOMERS
WELL, GOOD DAY, MARIO
NO MORE GOSSIPING WITH CUSTOMERS
NICE DAY TODAY--WHAT DO YOU THINK OF WILLKIE'S WITHDRAWAL?--WHEN WILL THE INVASION START?--WHAT'S YOUR OPINION OF OUR STRATEGY AGAINST THE JAPS? ETC ETC

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Chain of Events* — By LE PELLEY

-IF WE HAD A DIME WE COULD GO TO THE MOVIES —.
IF WE'D DONE THAT ERRAND YESTERDAY WE'D HAVE A DIME —
BUT WE COULDN'T DO THE ERRAND BECAUSE YOU HAD TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL —
I WOULDN'T HAVE HAD TO STAY IF YOU HADN'T THROWN AN ERASER AT HYMIE YESTERDAY MORNING....
WELL... I WOULDN'T HAVE DONE THAT IF HE HADN'T WRITTEN IN SUSIE'S NOTEBOOK LAST MONDAY...
BUT IF SUSIE HADN'T PUT POTATO PEELINGS IN HYMIE'S HAT THE WEEK BEFORE.... SAY... WHAT STARTED ALL THIS, ANYWAY ??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not Very Subtle* — By RODGERS

"Hum-m"
"Let's see-"
I felt sure there must be some good way to persuade the Boss to give me an early dinner-
But-pshaw- I couldn't seem to think of a thing-
Except to just come right out and ask for it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And the Sales Tax* — By THE HAGERS

"Wanta buy an island, duck? If so," said Kiwi, "you're in luck.
I have two islands, both first rate; They've separated by Cook Strait.
In miles, they're both five hundred long. I'll sell them to you for a song."
"New Zealand I might purchase—still, I'm thinking, Kiwi, of your bill."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Policy by Teamwork

Cordell Hull has given the American people an outline of foreign policy that they can get their mental teeth into. The Secretary of State has helped them to carry their thinking about what to do with victory several vital steps forward. That he has done this less by offering a complete blueprint for peace than by explaining what has to be done and what is being done does not lessen the value of his statement.

There were obvious gaps in the Hull explanation. Only by mention of the United States' offer to mediate Russian-Polish border questions did he touch on the greatest blank space in American policy. That is, of course, relations with Russia. But we cannot expect the Secretary of State to catalogue publicly each step of progress or each hurdle in developing a real partnership with Russia. We cannot expect him to announce either that the United States has no interest in Eastern Europe or that it will fight to give Poland something more than the Curzon Line.

We may hope that one day American interests in Eastern Europe can be usefully defined, and the Second Front ought to bring such a day nearer. Meanwhile there is much to be said for Mr. Hull's patient effort to deepen the channels of Russian-American understanding and co-operation.

We do not feel that the Hull explanation of the United States' refusal to recognize the French Committee of National Liberation is adequate. Not while Washington recognizes governments in exile which are far less representative than is the de Gaulle regime! The President and Secretary of State have a laudable purpose to secure order in liberated countries without prejudicing the right of their peoples to choose their own governments. But why is the French Committee so uniquely dangerous to this purpose?

The welcome in Algiers for Mr. Hull's explicit recognition of the "need, from the outset, of French civil administration" indicates that a workable arrangement is likely to be achieved before the invasion begins. Mr. Hull's sincerity underscores his reassurances on America's purpose to encourage genuinely democratic regimes.

Widely welcomed also will be his stand on the Atlantic Charter as a general guide but not a complete code, his promise of stiffer measures to keep neutrals from aiding the enemy, and his information that the Advisory Committee in London is working on measures to be applied to Germany. Especially to be commended is the State Department's move to bring a nonpartisan Congressional committee into consultation on peace plans.

To us the most helpful parts of the Hull statement were the discussion of the requirements for an effective international organization, particularly his emphasis on the necessity for force behind law and of law to govern the use of force, and his emphasis on the fact that real progress will come only by joint and "agreed action." Here is the heart of the thing:

> A proposal is worse than useless if it is not acceptable to those nations who must share with us the responsibility for its execution. It is dangerous for us and misleading to them if in the final outcome it does not have the necessary support in this country.

It is highly useful to be reminded that the great hope of peace depends on Britain, Russia, China and America standing firmly together. It is even more useful to be reminded that unity at home—particularly in an election year when the temptation to make foreign policy a football of politics is great—is the first requisite of effective American action. For if Americans can agree among themselves to use their national power actively and in concert with other peace-loving nations to restrain international outlaws, the peace problem will be two-thirds solved.

Easter Parade

They say 650,000 people turned out for the Easter parade in New York. They say the Easter promenade in Boston was more colorful than ever—a "record fashion show."

Maybe news like this from home will hearten some of the boys over there. The thought that the old home town hasn't changed too much may provide a sense of stability in a wobbly world.

But from this home-front outpost the Easter parades that looked best were the little clumps of men gathering in the semi-safety of a hollow on the battlefield, or behind a hill, or near the bunks in a submarine, or on the powder-stained deck of some dutiful battlewagon.

There weren't any new hats, or swanky-cut clothes, in those parades. But they got to "the service" just the same and back again to the job. Their photographs didn't get into the "society columns." But the most beautiful pictures in the museums of civilization are conceived around men doing what they were doing—praying "Thy will be done."

Yes, they say the Easter parades in American cities set something of a record for fashion and color this year. Excuse us if we hardly noticed.

1,000 Miles Beyond Tokyo

Palau is a thousand miles farther from Pearl Harbor than is Tokyo. It is a strong base, supported by other nearby strong bases. Ships that strike Palau invite attack from shore-based planes.

That the American Navy boldly sailed up to Palau and sank 28 Japanese vessels is among the outstanding accomplishments of the war. American losses of 25 planes was a price, but not, in the callous arithmetic of war, an exorbitant one.

That the American Navy surges through the Pacific so far from its bases must be of extreme concern to the war lords of Tokyo, especially since it now abundantly appears that gigantic and fast tankers are supplying the fleet, making it more independent of its land bases.

The Japanese must disperse their defenses, for even their air reconnaissance is now limited, and this thinned defense must meet a concentrated force eager for combat.

What next in the Pacific?

One wonders what in the world a night club can give a customer—short of meat points—that's worth 30 per cent of the bill.

Settled Draft Policies

The failure of Selective Service is not a failure of functioning. As a matter of fact, the Army and Navy are getting their requisite men, and the drain on civilian life is more orderly and more logical than ever before in the country's war history. The failure is one of public relations.

General Hershey would probably be surprised to learn that a great many Americans are convinced there is no settled policy, no continuity of thought about Selective Service; for General Hershey knows there is such a policy and such continuity.

The confusion comes when his dispatches to local draft boards are seized upon and interpreted as changes in fundamental policy when they are actually but expressions of changes of nuance in policy.

That may be a rather delicate distinction, but the order delaying induction of older men illustrates the point. The settled policy is to induct all able-bodied men between 18 and 38 who can be spared without wrecking war production or disabling civilian services. It is figured the armed services need, and that war production and civilian life can spare, 11,300,000 men.

That is the settled policy and the major part of it has been fulfilled. But in carrying it through the armed services found they were being given too many older men, not enough younger men. So they asked a change—not of policy, but of emphasis, namely, to apply sharper deferment policies to the younger men.

And while this is going on, we have the latest change of nuance, which, logically, is to lessen pressure, even remove it entirely for a brief time, on the older men while the job of processing the men under 26 is hastened.

General Hershey could greatly serve Selective Service and the morale of the country by adopting a radically different procedure in his public relations, making certain that the people as a whole see each development in its constellation of related needs.

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of filling out another income-tax form—likewise in summer, fall, and winter—and the average wage-earner, like Gilbert and Sullivan's character, "can't see why."

It's wonderful what you really can do without. For instance, think of being asked $60 per copy for American newspapers in Lisbon — some newspapers, that is.

Is It Possible?

Beyond Victory

The Bookshelf

The favorite argument of people advocating a postwar alliance between the United States, Great Britain, and Russia is that such a combination would most effectively bar future wars, since with military and industrial might and natural wealth concentrated in one bloc, it would be pretty hopeless for the lesser powers to nurture aggressive ideas.

Admitting that this reasoning is cogent, it still leaves one important question unanswered: What will be the unifying idea in the postwar alliance? It is well to remember that the main reason why the "Holy Alliance" of 1814 survived Napoleon's defeat by several decades was that the "high contracting parties" were united in their love of reaction. Will a love of peace provide an equally strong cement?

Major George Fielding Eliot in THE HOUR OF TRIUMPH (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.50) says Yes—provided it is not a fleeting rapture but a sentiment anchored in heart and mind. He warns that the hour of military triumph, while it will free us from a few burdens, will present us with a host of serious and exacting problems.

His idealism is summed up in his own words: "The real foundations of peace . . . must consist, not in weapons, in armed forces, in the instruments of power, nor yet in treaties and pacts and Senate resolutions, but in the hearts and souls of men and women everywhere on this planet, in the profound conviction that peace is necessary, in the profound faith that it is attainable, and in the unshakable determination to possess and preserve it."

His practical sense is evident in his suggestions of methods by which to keep Germany and Japan disarmed. Germany, he contends, cannot be excluded from the postwar community of nations without endangering the economic structure and even the cultural life of Europe; but by taking every single plane and submarine away from her and by making sure that she cannot build new ones, she can be prevented from even thinking of another bid for world mastery.

Japan, on the other hand, can well be isolated. And if, as Major Eliot proposes, her whole industry, save for a few textile mills, be removed, the Japanese will find they cannot injure their neighbors.

The author is not in favor of a "denationalized" world police force. He wants small units from many nations to make up the army that is to guard, and if necessary to enforce, peace. And he would limit the service period of the commanding officers to two years at the outside. E. S. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

Matching Victories

With so many demands these days, from different groups for cut and dried postwar rehabilitation schemes, what Air Minister Power said in the House of Commons on demobilizing airmen came like a refreshing breeze. Major Power said, "The true glamour of peace must be made to replace the transient glamour of war. . . . We have taught them how to destroy; let us teach them how to build. . . . We cannot and should not promise each individual that everything he desires will be handed to him on a silver platter."

This is realistic talking. Some people seem to think that realism means dealing only with dollars and cents, benefits and security schemes, but the experience of the last war should have proven to us that this is not realism. It is materialism. . . .

The Air Minister might, in fact, have gone on to suggest that when the fellows get back, they will probably take their cue from what they see going on here at home. If they see that, matching their victories abroad against an outside enemy, there has been victory here on the home front against all the moral rot, self-interest and shady dealing, which were fundamentally the real causes of the tragic failure after the last war—if they see this spirit at home, there will be little doubt as to their response.—*St. James* (Manitoba) *Leader.*

Our Readers Say—

Compulsory Conscription

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The advocates of the compulsory conscription and military training of all our boys reaching 17 ("boys," mind you) seem to forget:

1. That when we shall have won this war we shall have the strongest army, the strongest navy, and the strongest air force of any nation in the world and, in fact—leaving out Russia—stronger than the armed forces of all the other nations put together. That military, naval, and air force of ours ought to suffice for ten years to come.

2. That we shall have disarmed Germany and Japan so that they could not attack us if they would, and certainly none of the other smaller powers would attempt it (France, Italy, Spain, et al).

Also, they forget these further facts: First, that until the terrific pressure of this total war came upon us, educators here and throughout Europe and, it is quite apparent, even the military authorities, did not favor the military conscription of those aged 17. Secondly, the fact that we are hoping and purposing to change the mind set of people from war to peace, and thirdly, also to set up some form of international machinery that will be able to adjudicate differences as they arise and to see that the peace endures.

Do we wish to pass a momentously important piece of legislation in the heat of war and with five million of our soldiers overseas? GEORGE L. PAINE

Boston

Co-operative Farming

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What an average city dweller does not know about co-operative farming now under way in parts of the United States is presented by Joseph W. Eaton, Director of Research, Rural Settlement Institute, in his book, "Exploring Tomorrow's Agriculture." (New York: Harper & Bros.) With an eye cast postwar-reconstruction way, the author proposes that co-operative farming is more to be desired than possible CCC camps for unemployed ex-soldiers as rural rehabilitations give workers, i.e., settlers, a greater feeling of security and confidence than would Government camps or institutions.

Mr. Eaton carefully balances the pros and cons of co-operatives' feasibility upon the following criteria: (1) material well-being, (2) secure income, (3) good working conditions, (4) insurance against adversity, (5) economic democracy, (6) health, (7) education, (8) leisure for living, (9) community roots, and (10) opportunity for self-development. Not only does the book give interesting accounts of non-governmental rural co-operatives both in the United States and abroad, but also Federal activities at home are given unbiased attention.

That rural rehabilitation has had its struggles is evident in this discourse. Likewise, it became equally evident that one could not read the book without hoping that co-operative farming would be given an opportunity to prove its basic economic and cultural worth. M. C. B.

Boston

Pocket Editions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two or three years or so ago, I wrote you on the matter of battling the sex and crime magazines by persuading the reputable companies to publish good paper backs of decent literature to be distributed through the dime stores. Well, pocket editions came but they deteriorated from the start, and the whole lot are not much removed from the pulps now—crime and an ever increasing number of third-rate love stories.

All this stuff is fundamentally wrong and dangerous to our prestige and morale. Frankly, I am stumped. Is it worth while trying to get the printing presses turning out decent stuff, instead? Is there any way of doing it? RONALD KNOTT

New Westminster, B. C.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

What Will Willkie Do?

An Intimate Message From the Mid-West

By Roscoe Drummond

CHICAGO

The political future of Wendell Willkie is more than a personal matter. It concerns the welfare of the Republican Party and it most assuredly concerns the country's welfare.

From the day of his nomination in Philadelphia four years ago, Mr. Willkie has exerted a constructive and courageous influence on party affairs and on national affairs. It would be a loss to both if he were to retire behind the tomes of his law office and desert the arena of public controversy.

I suspect that Wendell Willkie is not going to abandon his political followers and is not going to leave the field clear and cozy for his political critics. As one who watched at first hand his 1944 political demise in Wisconsin and was present at the wake in Nebraska the next day, I incline to the judgment that the corpse is pretty much alive.

Mr. Willkie may or may not again seek political office but he will continue to constitute a significant political force in public life. Among the many telegrams he received on the morning after his defeat was an extremely touching message from a highly regarded Republican member of Congress who remarked that while Moses never himself reached the "Promised Land," he was instrumental in saving his people. He made this comparison only to emphasize whatever his fate at the hands of his party, Mr. Willkie has done more to save the Republican Party from disaster—if it does not now turn from his views—than any other leader.

The fact that Mr. Willkie's grimmest critics—symbolically the Chicago Tribune, the Gerald L. K. Smiths, and the like—are so clamorously certain that he is not only politically dead but irretrievably buried suggests that something nearer the opposite is the truth. Theirs is wishful thinking with sound effects. They are manifestly worried because Mr. Willkie didn't proclaim a blind obedience to the Republican Party and didn't announce in advance that he would support whatever the G. O. P. convention votes by way of policy and nominee.

If Mr. Willkie is to be without any significant public influence from now on, why worry about little things like that?

There is reason to believe that Mr. Willkie will be a very considerable factor, either in the defeat or the victory of the Republican Party in the election this fall. He has a sizable and zealous following within his party and within the ranks of independents throughout the country because he has stood boldly for what they stood for when it was unpopular and inexpedient to do so.

What, then, is Mr. Willkie most likely to do in the oncoming campaign?

What he will not do can be dismissed rather quickly and, I believe, rather decisively. He will not split the Republican vote by attempting any third-party movement—certainly not in 1944. He will not support Franklin D. Roosevelt for a fourth term—or for a fifth. He will not accept any Administration post in a further attempt by the President to erect a coalition government.

But Mr. Willkie does not intend to dissipate his influence and to pre-pledge his leadership behind any nominee and behind any platform which the Chicago convention brings forth. Specifically, he doesn't intend to guarantee that he will support Governor Dewey, who, most now agree, is going to get the nomination on the first ballot.

Mr. Willkie does not deny that Governor Dewey's words on economic and foreign policy sound well, but he notes with a great sense of reservation and concern that Mr. Dewey freely accepted the backing of the so-called "America First" group, the Gerald Smith fringe, and the isolationist advocates in Wisconsin and only carefully repudiated their support the day after Wisconsin voted.

If Mr. Dewey thinks it proper not to avow his candidacy in advance of the nomination, Mr. Willkie evidently concludes that it is proper not to avow his support of the Governor's candidacy until he really knows what it is going to stand for.

The Republican Party—specifically Governor Dewey—may badly need Mr. Willkie but it can get him only if, in platform, candidacy and campaign, honestly and not merely linguistically, it comes out for progressive policies, national and international.

If Mr. Willkie has to "take a walk" in 1944, the Republican Party may find itself helping to re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A Voice From a German Prison Camp

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

The other day this letter came to me from a British soldier in a German prison camp:

"I ask for any illumination you feel you can give me on these points relative to the postwar reconstruction of Europe and our Empire, which must occupy the minds of my thoughtful colleagues here:

"1. What steps are being considered to insure no recurrence of the last two tragedies in the future?

"2. Are plans developing to populate our colossal dominion and colonial assets with European stock on a large scale?

"3. When such plans or similar progressive ones come into being, under what social doctrine will they be done—the old method of producing once again inevitable disastrous consequences, or with progressive co-operative ideas?

"Perhaps 'the looker on sees most of the game'; for certainly in these prison camps many of us have found dispassionate reasoning and an almost disinterested view has resulted in a clarity of vision which we believe should help in the great days of world reconstruction ahead. We see that in the words of the book 'to seek peace and pursue it' is very right, but we must avoid the danger of idealistically upholding by lip service the first half without relating such very right idealism to ceaseless, purposeful right action."

Coming as it does from behind the barbed wire of a prison camp somewhere in Germany, this letter seems to me to sum up with particular poignancy the problems we are facing—or ought to be facing—today as the war in Europe approaches its final phase.

I put these three questions to a member of the British Government, and the answers he gave were something like this:

As to his first question, the plans under consideration are almost too numerous even to mention. There is a genuine and deep-seated determination not only in London, Washington, and Moscow but on the part of all other governments of the Allied nations, to see that it doesn't happen again. But unhappily it cannot yet be said that these plans have passed from such separate theoretical consideration by unofficial bodies to the realm of real agreement between governments as to what precise plans should be adopted. Still less is there much actual evidence that the plans under consideration get right down to the root of what was certainly one of the basic causes of the last two wars, namely, international anarchy produced by unbridled national sovereignty.

On the other hand, there seems to be a measure of real progress in one particular respect: there seems to be a general agreement this time that some sort of international police force, probably consisting mainly of Air Force and perhaps naval units, will be set up.

Similarly the answer to his second question regarding plans for developing by immigration the British dominions and colonies with people from Europe is that many individuals and groups are working on such plans both in the United Kingdom and in the various dominions. But so far these haven't reached the official stage.

The English prisoner of war's third question is much less precise; if he means to ask whether the underlying spirit of mutual co-operation, rather than bitter cutthroat competition, is to regulate not only diplomatic relations but the business and trade of the postwar world, then here, too, an honest answer must be somewhat indecisive. Looked at from London, the position seems to be that there has never before been such a widespread recognition of the need to put international relations, both political and commercial, on a new basis.

Perhaps the real significance of these inspiring answers is that young men who are being obliged to spend many months or even years in German prison camps will have a big job to do in the postwar. The world needs now, and will need even more in the postwar, "that dispassionate reasoning and almost uninterested view" which as he says "has resulted in a clarity of vision" among his comrades in camp. Those who like himself—and there are many thousands of them, Americans as well as British—have been able in their enforced leisure to think about problems of world reconstruction in this way will certainly have a great contribution to make when they come back.

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